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Friday, July 7, 1967
Asadha 16, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, July 7, 1967/Asadha 16, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met in Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday we could not do more than three or four questions Fortunately all of them were unanimously of the opinion that a larger number of questions must be taken Therefore, I will give about five or six minutes for each question, and we can go ahead I would request the House not to misunderstand. There are a large number of people getting up for each question I will be put in a very embarrassing position.

Sale of Handicraft and Handloom Goods in South East Asian Countries

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*991. **Dr. Karni Singh**:

Shrimati Niriep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the great demand for Indian handicrafts and handlooms in the South East Asian countries,

(b) whether a Japanese delegation visited India in February, 1967 on the invitation of the Handicrafts and Handlooms Corporation of India and had plans to create big market for Indian handicrafts and handalooms in Japan, and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir The plan of the Delegation was to organise a show and then assess the market reaction in Japan

(c) The Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation is pursuing the matter further

Dr Karni Singh: May I know the countries in Southeast Asia where we have our own showrooms displaying our Indian handicrafts, and whether such a showroom exists in Hong Kong?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: We do not have a showroom in the Southeast Asian countries, but we are organising periodical shows in some countries Japan was one of them, and we have also decided to have some shows in Australia, Indonesia and Malaysia

Dr. Karni Singh: While I was in Hong Kong about a year ago, I was told by the Indian community there that there was a great deal of demand for an Indian showroom May I know whether Government have any proposals to start one rightaway, and whether Government are seeing to it that the Indian handlooms and other products made here are under proper quality control to assure confidence in the foreign markets?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: The fact remains that we are pursuing the matter in Southeast Asian countries For the information of the House I must state that our exports to this particular area, so far as handlooms and handicrafts are concerned, have come to the figure of Rs 2 80 crores, but so far as Hong Kong is concerned, we are considering whether there is a good market for Indian handicrafts and handlooms, and the moment we get a good report, we

will consider it. About quality control, the HHEC is looking after it

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that the Indian community in Hong Kong made an offer to the Government of India that they are prepared to set up a co-operative company there and they will purchase the goods that the Government of India give them, that they should be kept there in a show-room, and the Government of India should give them this concession, that the payment will be made after the things are sold, and thereby India can not only sell its goods to a large number of Eastern countries but also earn a lot of foreign exchange? If such a suggestion had come, may I know what step the Government has taken regarding the suggestion?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: There is a firm in Hong Kong by the name of Hari Lal who are importing certain handicraft and handloom products from India It is a private firm The HHCI will definitely take into consideration any request made by any private importer there

Shri Bal Raj Madhok No such request was made?

Shri Shafi Qureshi No

श्री मु० अ० खां० : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि हैंडीक्राफ्टस बोर्ड के कितने मेम्बर हैं और कितने अर्से से हैं ? उन के चेअरमैन और गैर-सरकारी मैम्बरों को क्या तन्ख्वाह मिलती है और उन के नाम क्या क्या हैं ?

सुना यह गया है कि हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड में कोई गबन हो गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि आया उनके पास ऐसा कोई केस है ?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : आल इंडिया हैंडीक्राफ्टस बोर्ड 1952 में कायम हुआ था। इस वक्त उस की चेअरमैन श्रीमती कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय हैं, जिन की दयानतदारी और जहानत पर शक नहीं किया जा सकता। लेकिन यह हकीकत है कि कुछ लोग 1952 से इस बोर्ड के मेम्बर हैं। लेकिन कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री ने यह फैसला किया है कि अब उस की तफ्तीश फौरन अमल में लाई जाये। जहां तक गबन का ताल्लुक है, इस वक्त तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि यह मामला स्पेशल पुलिस इस्टैब्लिशमेंट के हाथ में है। एक बात्या मेरे इल्म में है और उस की तहकीकात हो रही है।

श्री मु० अ० खां : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं आया। मैंने पूछा था कि हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड के चेअरमैन और गैर-सरकारी मैम्बरों को क्या कोई तन्ख्वाह मिलती है ? अगर मिलती है तो उन के नाम क्या क्या हैं ?

श्री शफी कुरेशी : हैंडीक्राफ्ट्स बोर्ड में कम से कम 31 नान-आफिशल मेम्बर हैं। उन में से श्रीमती कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय को, जो कि चेअरमैन हैं, कोई तनख्वाह नहीं मिलती। वह आनरेरी काम कर रही हैं। लेकिन उन्हें फ्री फर्निश मकान दिल्ली में दिया गया है। इस के अलावा श्री एल० के० जैन को, जो मेम्बर-सेक्रेटरी हैं, उन्हें 500 रु० महीना तनख्वाह मिलती है और टी० ए०, डी० ए० दिया जाता है। बाकी किसी नान-आफिशल मेम्बर को तनख्वाह नहीं दी जाती।

Shri E K Nayanar. In Kerala there are about three lakhs of handloom workers' families who are unemployed because of increase in yarn prices and accumulation of stocks In Cannanore district 441 factories are closed and one lakh of families are unemployed After the 1965 Indo-Pak war the markets were completely lost I want to know whether the Government will take any steps to give aid to the handloom workers to market the accumulated handloom cloth?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: As I said in my earlier reply, the problem of handlooms is receiving attention and we are taking up this matter very seriously. It has to compete with the powerloom and mill-made cloth. Naturally there is some accumulation of handloom cloth.

We are taking up the matter with the Kerala Government. We discussed this matter with some hon. Members of this House from Kerala and we are actually taking some steps about it.

Shri E K. Nayanar: Any aid?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: That is under consideration

Shri N. K Somani: Is it a fact that we do not have enough showrooms in the world and our efforts at sales promotion of handloom materials are short and also the staff handling these showrooms are not professionally trained in the marketing functions? Will the Government like to do something to set right these matters?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Whatever showrooms we have, I can assure the hon Members of this House, are functioning very well Wherever we find it necessary to open new showrooms, we shall certainly look into it

Shri N K. Somani: They are not even dusted

Shri Shafi Qureshi: I do not know whether he has seen the right showroom or not

Shri Ranga: What does he mean? Correct showroom which has been dusted? Is it?

Shri Kandappan: Except some private enterpreneurs who are doing a thriving business in foreign countries, actually there is no organised publicity work being done to boost the sale of our handloom products and get a sustained market I would like to know whether the Government has made any effort in this regard?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Government is taking every step to see that handlooms are sold in foreign markets As I have already stated, we have taken certain measures to organise publicity.

Shri Kandappan: What measures? I want to know the concrete measures taken by them.

Shri Shafi Qureshi. For example, there was a definite slump and recession with regard to a particular type of handloom cloth sold in the American markets Government therefore thought of diversifying these commodities and finding out other markets in other parts of the world It is the constant endeavour on the part of the Government to get better markets Wherever we feel that our goods will sell, we will go there.

Shri Kandappan: Are you doing any publicity work?

Shri Shafi Qureshi: Certainly we are doing

Import of Nylon Filament Yarn

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*993 **Shri Madhu Limaye**:
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 513 on the 25th November, 1966 and state

(a) whether Government have since reviewed their policy with regard to the prosecution in connection with the Nylon Filament Yarn import;

(b) whether Madhusudan Gobardhandas and other associate firms have since been raided,

(c) whether the Textile Commissioner and the Joint Chief Controller of Import and Export have since been suspended for their complicity or their active part in the illegal transactions relating to these imports, and

(d) if so, the action taken against the firms and persons involved?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT-945/67]

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बयान में प्रश्न के भाग (बी) का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। उस के उत्तर में

"डज नाट एराइज" भी नही कहा गया है। फिर आप कहेंगे कि सदन का समय नष्ट होता है। आप जरा मंत्री महोदय को डांट दीजिए।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : स्टेटमेंट मे बताया गया है कि इस सम्बन्ध में 31 मार्च, 1967 को जो सवाल पूछा गया था, उस के जवाब मे सारा ब्यौरा दिया जा चुका है। चूकि इन मामलो की जाच पूरी हो गई है और आज कल ये मामले कोर्ट मे है, इसलिए इस वक्त इन फर्म्ज पर रेड करने का सवाल नही उठता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मत्री महोदय यह उत्तर दे सकते थे कि कोई रेड नही किया गया है।

बयान मे इन दो अधिकारियो—टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर और जायट चीफ कट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट एड एक्सपोर्ट—के बारे मे कहा गया है "एप्रोप्रिएट एक्शन एगेंस्ट एरिंग आफिसर्ज विल बि टेकन इन डयु कोर्स"। जब मैं ने मत्री महोदय को यह चिट्ठी लिखी थी कि इन अधिकारियो के खिलाफ मुअत्तिली की कार्यवाही क्यो नही की जाती है तो उन्हो ने यह कहा था कि जब तक आप कोई प्रिमा फेशी केस नही बनाते हैं तब तक मैं कारवाई नही ले सकता हू। व्यापार मत्रालय की मागो पर जब बहस हुई थी, उस वक्त मैं ने तीन दस्तावेज सदन के मेज पर रखे थे, जिस के लिए आपने सम्मति दी है। एक दस्तावेज मे लाइसेंस का नमूना था, जिस मे कहा गया था कि नान-विस्कस फाइबर के लिए लाइसेंस है और ये टैक्सटाइल कमिशनर की सम्मति के बिना किसी दूसरे को ट्रासफर नही किये जा सकते। लेकिन ये लाइसेस धनराज मिल्ज के नाम पर ट्रासफर किये गए, जिस का दिवाला निकल चुका था और टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर को पूरी तरह से पता था कि धनराज मिल्ज एक्चुअल यूसर्ज लाइसेंस का फायदा नही उठा सकती है। इस प्रकार टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर का अपराध प्रिमा फेशी साबित हो गया।

ये लाइसेंस नान-विस्कस फाइबर के लिये थे, लेकिन जायट चीफ कट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट एड एक्सपोर्ट के कार्यालय में उन को नाइलोन फिलामैंट यार्न में परिवर्तित किया गया। फाइबर और नाइलोन फिलामेंट यार्न में फर्क है—नाइलोन फिलामेट यार्न पर पाबन्दी है। इतना ही नहीं लाइसेंस में परिवर्तन कर के उस को काउटर पर ही—डाक से नहीं—मधुसूदन गोवर्धन दास कम्पनी को दिया गया। इस तरह जायट चीफ कट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट एड एक्सपोर्ट का अपराध प्रिमा फेशी साबित हुआ। क्या मत्री महोदय ने ये सारे कागजात लाइब्रेरी मे देखे है। क्या उस के बाद भी उन का यह कहना है कि कोई प्रिमा फेशी केस नही बना है। मैं ने पिछली बार भी कहा था कि सरकार किसी छोटे अधिकारी को छोटी मछली को, न पकडे, बल्कि इन दो बड अधिकारियो को पकडे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नगरमच्छो को पकडे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप देखेंगे कि मैं ने अपने जवाब मे 31 मार्च को पूछे गये सवाल के जवाब मे दी गई इन्फार्मेशन का जिक्र किया है उस मे कहा गया था कि हमारी स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टेब्लिशमेट इस की जाच कर रही है। टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के दफ्तर के लोगों की भी और जायट चीफ कट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट एड एक्सपोर्ट के दफ्तर की भी। उस की रिपोर्ट आ जाने पर जो उचित कार्यवाही होगी, वह की जायेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है। सरकार जांच करेगी, बाद में केस करेगी और कार्यवाही करेगी। मंत्री महोदय ने हमको लिखा है कि प्रिमा फेशी केस चलाने के बाद मुअत्तली की कार्यवाही होगी। मैंने दो उदाहरण दिये, सुबूत दिया, दस्तावेज

लिये । क्या यह प्रिमा फेशी केस नही है ? मंत्री महोदय, इन दो अधिकारियो से इतना क्यों डरते हैं यह मेरी समझ मे नही आ रहा है। मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें कि क्या इतने सारे दस्तावेज देने के बाद भी वह समझते हैं कि प्रिमा फेशी केस नही है। मैं जाच के खिलाफ नही हू।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो कानूनी सवाल है। हमको यहा कानून के हिसाब से काम करना पडता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य या श्री रंगा कोई बात सोचें तो उसके सोच लेने से काम नही चलता है। मामला कानून के सामने जाता है, केस चलाना पडता है। चूकि हमने सोचा कि उन्होने कोई गलत काम किया है, प्रिमा फेशी केस है, इस लिये उनको निकाल दिया जाये, ऐसी बात नही है। इन सब बातो के नियम बने हुए है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं सस्पेशन की बात कर रहा हू, टर्मिनेशन या डिसमिसल की नही।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जब यह मामला कोर्ट में जा चुका है, तब माननीय सदस्य कहते है कि उन लोगो को डिसमिस कर दिया जाये।

श्री मधु लिमये : नही उन को ससपेड कर दिया जाये।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उसके भी नियम बने हुए हैं।

Shri Ranga : There must be some understanding in regard to how the questions are to be answered here They have studied the whole thing and they have thought it fit to go to the court, which means they have agreed that there was a *prima facie* case to justify their reference to the court In these circumstances, has it not been the practice till now for the Government to suspend the officers?

Mr. Speaker : You may be right. But in the Question Hour we cannot take up these things. There may be other methods of redress. Suspension is not in the hands of the Speaker.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह मंत्री के हाथ मे है। मैं इस मामले के बारे मे दो साल से प्रश्न पूछ रहा हूं।

Mr. Speaker : They might have taken a different decision with which you may not agree.

श्री मधु लिमये : पब्लिक एकाउट्स कमेटी की पचासवी रपट के एक हिस्से —इस्पात वाले हिस्से —के बारे मे काफ़ी चर्चा हुई है, लेकिन उस के दूसरे हिस्से में जो कि एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन स्कीम के बारे मे है, कमेटी ने मधुसूदन गोवर्धन दास कम्पनी, टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर और जायट चीफ कन्ट्रोलर आफ़ इम्पोर्ट एड एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में अपनी सिफारिशे की हैं। सरकार काफर्ज हैं कि वह पबलिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी को अपनी एक्शन टेकन रपट दे। क्या सरकार ने यह रपट दी है ? मैं यह नही पूछ रहा हू कि उस रपट में क्या है। मैं केवल यह जानकारी चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार ने इस सवाल के बारे मे —नाइलोन फिलामेट यार्न और एक्सपोर्ट प्रोमोशन स्कीम के बारे मे—पब्लिक एकाउट्स कमेटी के पास अपनी एक्शन टेकन रपट भेजी है। मैं तफसील नही पूछ रहा हू।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है, पब्लिक एकाउट्स कमेटी ने इस मामले को उठाया था और इस वजह से उसकी अहमियत और भी बढ़ जाती है। उसकी जांच हो रही है। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में उसको क्या भेजा गया है, इसका विवरण मेरे पास नही है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह क्या जवाब आया है ? मैंने कोई तफ़सील नही पूछी है। मैं ने कोई विवरण नही मांगा है। मैं ने पूछा

है कि क्या सरकार ने कोई अपनी ऐक्शन टेकन रपट भेजी है। करीब-करीब एक साल होने को आया है। मंत्री महोदय "हां" कहें या "न" कहें। क्या कोई जवाब नहीं आयेगा ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य अध्यक्ष महोदय को एड्रेस करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उन्हीं को कह रहा हूं।

Shri Randhir Singh: This is not a proper attitude

श्री शिवनारायण : माननीय सदस्य इस तरह घुडक नहीं सकते।

श्री मधु लिमये : रूल 50 के अन्तर्गत मेरा पायंट आफ आर्डर है।

Shri Dinesh Singh. As I said earlier, I cannot say offhand whether we have sent a report and what the report is

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने "व्हाट" नहीं पूछा है। मैं ने पूछा है whether you have sent a report

Mr. Speaker: Mr Banerjee

Shri S. M Banerjee: In the statement 27 mills have been mentioned against whom complaints have been filed May I know whether it is a fact that the non-suspension or non-transfer of these particular officers who are said to have been involved in this particular case will prejudice the cases and there cannot be a proper enquiry? In view of this, will Government consider the suspension or transfer of these officers?

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as the enquiry is concerned, the enquiry by the SPE in this respect is complete We are now going into the question of the enquiry regarding the officials as such. We shall take action on that very soon.

श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीज : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस में से यह प्रश्न निकलता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि टेक्सटाइल कमिश्नर और जायंट चीफ कंट्रोलर आफ इम्पोर्ट एंड एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में जांच स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टाब्लिशमेंट ने की है अथवा सिर्फ मंत्री महोदय की ओर से या डिपार्टमेंटल जांच हुई है। अगर स्पेशल पुलिस एस्टाब्लिशमेंट के द्वारा जांच हुई है तो क्या उस की रपट आ गई है और उस रपट पर मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ सोचा है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : एस० पी० ई० ने वहां पर जांच की है अध्यक्ष महोदय। अब वहां पर किन किन अफसरों के नाम उस में हैं यह मेरे लिये कहना अभी मुनासिब नहीं होगा जब तक कि उस रिपोर्ट पर कोई चीज तय न हो जाये।

श्री आर्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का साफ जवाब नहीं दिया। यह एस० पी० ई० ने जांच की है तो 27 मिलों के ऊपर केस कोर्ट में दाखिल है लेकिन इन दोनों अफसरों के बारे में कोर्ट में केस दाखिल नहीं किया गया क्योंकि सरकार की उस के लिये अनुमति चाहिए। तो सरकार ने इजाजत दी है या इजाजत रोकी है इन दोनों अफसरों के ऊपर केस दाखिल करने के लिये, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अफसरों की जांच अभी पूरी नहीं हुई, यह मैंने अभी कहा अध्यक्ष महोदय।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: 27 मिलें इस मामले में फंसी हुई हैं। क्या यह सच नहीं है कि इन दो अफसरों के अलावा और भी अफसर ऐसे हैं कि जिन के विरुद्ध एस०पी०ई० ने जांच की है, उन अफसरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया कि अभी जो एस०पी०ई० की रिपोर्ट है यह अफसरों के बारे में मुकम्मिल नहीं हुई है, पूरी नहीं हुई है इसलिए अभी मैं उसके डिटेल्स नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताएंगे कि जिन मिलों के बारे में यह आरोप है, यह 27 के करीब जो मिलें हैं उन का क्या कोटा वगैरह देना बन्द कर दिया है और (बी) क्या जो रिपोर्ट इन मिलो के बारे में सी० बी० आई० की आई उस में उन्होंने कुछ अफसरो के नाम लिए हैं कि इन से मिलकर यह गडबड हुई है, अगर लिए है तो ऐसे अफसर कितने हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं ने यही अर्ज किया अध्यक्ष महोदय, कि अभी अफसरो वाली जाच पूरी नही हुई है, तो मैं कैसे नम्बर बताऊ। जाच मे और नम्बर बढ सकते है, कम हो सकते हैं। इसलिए वह जाच पूरी हो जाय तो मैं नम्बर बताऊ।

जहा तक सवाल उठता है मिलो का वह उनकी ब्लैकलिस्टिंग की कार्यवाही हो गई है।

Import of Russian Cinema and Studio Machinery

*994. **Shri A. B Vajpayee**. Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an import licence worth Rs 31,50,000 has been issued to a firm in Delhi for the import of Russian Cinema and Studio machinery,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor when cinema machinery and other equipments are being manufactured in the country for the past several years and have been found to be of good quality; and

(c) whether the issue of such an Import Licence is in conformity with the assurance given by his Ministry vide their letter No 12(11)FTC/66, dated 14th June, 1966 that "import of cinema equipments for types manufactured indigenously is not being permitted from USSR or any other country, even though the item appears in the Schedule of Commodities to be imported from that country?"

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. To the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi

(b) and (c) STC would be permitted to import Cinematographic equipment as permissible under the Import Trade Control Policy, such of the items which have indigenous angle and are included in the banned list will not be allowed to be imported

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मन्त्री महोदय ने क्या उत्तर दिया मेरी समझ मे नही आया।

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं हिन्दी मे अर्ज कर दू कि जो यहा पर सामान बनते हैं या बन रहे है वह बाहर से उन का आयात नही होगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सवाल यह है कि यह जो 31 लाख 50 हजार रुपये के लाइसेंस दिये गये है या यह उन सामानो को मगाने के लिये नही दिये गए हैं जो यहा बन रहे हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह : जी नही। यही कहा मैं ने अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो यहा सामान बन रहे है वह नही आयेगे। जो नही बन रहे हैं उन के लिए है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय सभा के पटल पर एक सूची रखने के लिए तैयार है कि जिस के अन्तर्गत वह यह बताये कि इस फर्म का कौन सा सामान मगाने की इजाजत दी गई है और कौन सा सामान मगाने की इजाजत नही होगी

श्री विनेश सिंह : मैं ने अर्ज किया जो एस० टी० सी० मगा रहा है और बैन्ड लिस्ट क्या यह आप चाहेंगे तो मैं सभा पटल पर रख दूगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो मगा रहे हैं और जो नही मगा रहे हैं दोनो की सूची रखने का कष्ट करे।

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: In cinema industry India is supposed to be either the second or the third in the world.

Am I to understand that we are still insufficient in the equipments of cinema and studio machinery so that it is necessary, at this time of foreign exchange crisis, to secure such huge amount in order to import some machinery from Russia?

Shri Dinesh Singh: Yes; unfortunately, we do not manufacture all the equipment.

An hon. Member: We do.

Trade with Pakistan

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*995. **Shri D. N. Patodia:**
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan have lifted the ban on trade with India in response to the gesture made in this regard last year; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to continue with their unilateral decision in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Regarding the release of cargo some time back the hon. Minister stated in the House that on the advice of certain foreign governments the cargo which was released by India was released possibly in the hope that on the advice of those foreign governments to Pakistan our cargo will also be released. May I know what is the position of the release of that cargo which is still lying in Pakistan?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would submit, Sir, that that is a separate question, namely about cargo. This is about trade.

Shri D. N. Patodia: I do not know how cargo can be treated separately.

Shri Dinesh Singh: Cargo is not a part of the trade; cargo is something that was coming to us from different countries and was seized by Pakistan. Trade is between Pakistan and India.

Shri D. N. Patodia: He is not replying to it. The seizure of cargo is one of the important reasons why trade between the two countries has not been resorted to so far and, therefore, it becomes very much relevant. I should like to know what is the position of the release of that cargo and to that extent how it affects our trade with Pakistan.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I would again submit that the two are not related at all. So far as cargo is concerned, I gave all the details last time in the House as to how much cargo has been seized, what is the value—all the particulars were supplied to the House.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Our trade with Pakistan was mainly import of raw jute and in respect of the import of raw jute we are no more dependent on Pakistan because we have a substitute source in Thailand. In what respect then is it necessary for us to take unilateral action for opening trade relations with Pakistan when we are no more dependent upon them for any particular imported item?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am sorry, I did not quite follow what the point was. There is no question of dependence or independence so far as trade is concerned. Trade takes place between two countries as an economic activity even if they are not directly or indirectly dependent on one another. So far as Pakistan is concerned, in keeping with the Tashkent Declaration it was our intention to normalise relations as they existed before and in that process we tried to normalise the trade relations by removing the restrictions. Pakistan has not removed the restrictions.

Shri D. N. Patodia: What will be our next step if Pakistan does not respond?

Shri R. Barua: The hon. Minister has said that Pakistan has not removed the restrictions so far in order to normalise trade relations. May I know whether we are taking any steps at a higher level to see that in the near future it may be possible for these two countries to have economic relations because it is standing in the way of political adjustment also?

Shri Piloo Mody: That will have to be at a very high level.

Shri Dinesh Singh: It is the opposite view expressed by the hon. Member. As the House knows, we are making

every endeavour but the response from Pakistan is not good.

Shri Hem Barua: In pursuance of the Tashkent Agreement a conference of the Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan was held in Rawalpindi Is it not a fact that in that conference a decision was taken to release the goods and to lift the ban on trade, if so, by failing to do it, has not Pakistan violated the Tashkent Agreement and the decision arrived at in that conference at Rawalpindi?

Shri Dinesh Singh It is true that Pakistan is not fulfilling its obligations under the Tashkent Agreement

Shri Hem Barua What is this reply? We know that Pakistan is not fulfilling its obligations What steps are they taking to bring Pakistan to a reasonable frame of mind in the light of the Tashkent Agreement?

Shri Dinesh Singh As the House knows, it is a Declaration and not an agreement and it is a much bigger question

Shri Bal Raj Madhok Is it a fact that after the Tashkent Declaration Pakistan has stopped payment of those bargains which had taken place earlier, say for example the sale of Dalmia Cement Mills and other things and that they have stopped every payment due to India in the form of remittances, bonuses, etc and, if so, may I know whether any reciprocal action has been taken by India to stop all payments of shares and other things due to Pakistan?

Shri Dinesh Singh. So far as payments agreement is concerned, I shall have to enquire from my colleague in the Finance Ministry as to what the exact position is about our side So far as I remember, Pakistan has not been fulfilling its obligations and I am sure that this point must have been borne in mind

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, here is a question which is very much related to this. When the hon. Minister comes here, he should know what type of questions can be asked and he should come prepared for them. The Finance Minister is not here Who are we to know about it? This is a relevant question connected with the question that has been asked

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The reports have appeared that there are a number of Pakistani commodities which are being re-exported through third countries, say, for example, raw jute, to India and in some cases vice versa also May I know whether the Government has any information on this subject

Shri Dinesh Singh: We import some items from different countries I cannot say what the origin of these items is Perhaps some country may have imported from Pakitan and given to us The hon Member knows very much that this is being practised by a number of countries what is called, the Swiss trade

पुस्तकों का आयात

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*996 **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में साहित्य की बहुत सी पुस्तकों का आयात किया जा रहा है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि विज्ञान और अन्य उपयोगी विषयों की पुस्तकों के साथ-साथ बहुत सी यौन सम्बन्धी पुस्तकों का भी आयात किया जा रहा है,

(ग) ऐसी पुस्तकों पर प्रतिवर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की जाती है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी पुस्तकों के आयात पर रोक लगाने का विचार कर रही है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) से (च). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

वर्तमान आयात नीति के अन्तर्गत पुस्तकों के सुस्थापित आयातकों को उनके सर्वोत्तम वर्ष के आयात के 150 प्रतिशत तक का कोटा दिया जाता है । साहित्यिक और वैज्ञानिक पुस्तकों के लिए अलग अलग कोटे नहीं हैं, परन्तु पत्र-पत्रिकाओं तथा कथा साहित्य के लिए कोटा लाइसेंसों के केवल 40 प्रतिशत भाग का प्रयोग करने की अनुमति है एवं इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी शर्त है कि कथा साहित्य की पुस्तकों के आयात के लिए कुल कोटे के केवल 10 प्रतिशत भाग का ही प्रयोग किया जाए।

2. तकनीकी पुस्तकों, विधि सम्बन्धी सन्दर्भ पुस्तकों अथवा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय, वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा, औद्योगिक प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धी पुस्तकों के आयात के लिये अनुपूरक लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था है।

3. 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 (अप्रैल-फरवरी) में आयात की गई पुस्तकों का कुल मूल्य क्रमशः 3.29 करोड़ रु०, 2.76 करोड़ रु० तथा 3.10 करोड़ रुपया था। इस अवधि में केवल 11 लाख रुपया, 7 लाख रु० और 16 लाख रु० मूल्य की पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का आयात हुआ था।

4. अश्लील तथा अवांछनीय पुस्तकों के आयात पर रोक लगी हुई है और सीमा शुल्क अधिकारी के लिये इसे कार्यान्वित करना अपेक्षित है। पुस्तकों के आयात के लिये तमाम लाइसेंस इस शर्त पर दिये जाते हैं कि वे अवांछनीय प्रकार की पुस्तकों, विनोद पत्रिकाओं तथा साहित्य एवं पत्रिकाओं के लिये वैध नहीं होंगे। अश्लील तथा अवांछनीय प्रकार की अनेक पत्रिकाओं पर रोक लगा दी गई है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विवरण में पिछले तीन वर्षों के जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उन से लगता है कि पिछले 20 वर्षों में लगभग सवा तीन करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों का आयात हुआ, जो सब मिला कर 75 करोड़ रुपये की बताई जाती है । अंग्रेजी राज्य के समय में भी इतनी बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी पुस्तकों का आयात नहीं होता था, विशेष रूप से कथा रें साहित्य, पत्र-पत्रिकाओं का जब कि अब भारत सरकार के सामने इतनी विदेशी मुद्रा की कमी है तो क्या किसी प्रकार से इस आयात को कम किया जा सकता है। क्या इस नीति पर विचार किया गया है या सरकार ज्यों का त्यों इस नीति को जारी रखना चाहती है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि जब से अंग्रेजी सरकार यहां से गई है तब से इस देश में पढ़ाई बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी है, यहां पर अब बहुत ज्यादा लोग पढ़ते हैं इसलिये किताबों को बाहर से मंगाने की जरूरत पड़ती है । बहुत दफ़ा इस सदन में भी कहा गया है कि किताबों मगाना खुला छोड़ देना चाहिये, ताकि ज्यादा से ज्यादा किताब हमारे यहां आयें। यह बात सही है कि हमको देखना चाहिये कि गलत तरह की किताबों पर विदेशी मुद्रा न बरबाद की जाये, उस के लिये हम निरन्तर कोशिश करते रहते हैं ।

Shri N. K. Somani: What is wrong with sex books?

Shri Hem Barua: Whether sex books are good or bad who is going to judge?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस प्रश्न के भाग (च) के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि जो इस प्रकार की अश्लील पुस्तकें हैं, विशेषकर जो नई पीढ़ी के युवकों के लिये हानिकारक हैं, उनके आयात पर जरूर

सरकार ने कानूनी प्रतिबन्ध लगा रखा है, लेकिन दिल्ली के चौराहों पर जहां कि यह विदेशी साहित्य बिकता है वहां प्रायः कर के इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों और इस प्रकार के दूसरे साहित्य की पूरी तरह से भरमार इन दुकानों में देखी जा सकती है । क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त की है कि कहीं उन पुस्तकों की आड़ में इस प्रकार की अश्लील पुस्तकों का आयात तो प्रारम्भ नहीं हो रहा है जो देश की नई पीढ़ी को बिगाड़ने में सहायक हो रही हैं ? अगर सरकार ने इस प्रकार की जानकारी प्राप्त की है तो इस प्रकार की पुस्तकों का आयात करने वाले कुछ व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ क्या सरकार ने किसी प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मेरे ख्याल से कोई ऐसी जांच इसमें नहीं हुई है । लेकिन जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में ऐसी किताबें बिकती हैं जो हमारी बैंड-लिस्ट में हैं, वे अगर बिकती हैं, तो मैं उसकी जांच करवाने की कोशिश करूंगा । मैंने खुद नहीं देखा है क्योंकि मैं उधर नहीं गया हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हर चौराहे पर बिकती हैं ।

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : पश्चिमी विचारधारा के प्रभाव के कारण आजकल इस सम्बन्ध में दृष्टिकोण बड़ी तेजी से बदल रहा है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन चीज अश्लील है या नहीं है : इसके लिये उन्होंने क्या तरीका या मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया है ? साथ ही इसके लिये क्या उपाय या सतर्कता बरती जा रही है ताकि इस प्रकार का साहित्य कच्ची उम्र के शिशुओं के हाथ में न जाय और उन पर कुप्रभाव न पड़े ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर कोई एक मत नहीं हो सकता है । जब यह सवाल हो रहा था आप ही की बगल से कई आवाजें, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने सुनी होंगी जो इसके विपरीत थी, फिर भी जैसे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, हम तो इसकी कोशिश करते हैं । जिन अखबारों या किताबों में कोई बुरे तरह की तस्वीरें छपती हैं या जो जाहिरा तौर पर ऐसी दिखती हैं जिनकी यहां जरूरत नहीं है, उन पर विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च होना हम रोकते हैं । अब इसकी क्या कसौटी हो । मैं नहीं समझता कि हमको इस में कुछ ज्यादा पड़ना चाहिये । कोशिश यह करनी चाहिये कि आसानी से जो रोकी जा सकती हैं, उन को रोके ।

Shri Hem Barua: I have a very important question to ask.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं व्यवस्था यह चाहता हूं कि शास्त्री जी का जो प्रश्न था , वह बड़ा स्पष्ट था । अश्लील की व्याख्या क्या है वह इसमें नहीं जाना चाहते, लेकिन सरकार अपने मस्तिष्क से किस को अश्लील समझती है और किस साहित्य पर रोक लगाती है उन के सम्बन्ध में कम से कम सरकार अपना मत बताये ।

Mr. Speaker: I think, the Minister has already answered.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether, under the various cultural agreements with different countries, India is also exporting books from this country and among the imports which we are having, which language publications top the list of those imports?

Shri Dinesh Singh: I think, the bulk of the import of books is in English.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: One part of my question has not been answered I wanted to know whether India is exporting books to different countries.

Shri Dinesh Singh Yes, we also send our books

Shri Piloo Mody: I have read these books on sex that come from abroad and I find them to be more educative than the text-books that the Government produces, particularly on Geography I would like to ask the Minister what steps he is taking to destroy those books

Mr Speaker: Mr Madhu Limaye

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सवाल किताबों की आयात के बारे में है और इन्होंने यह कहा है—

"Import of obscene and undesirable books is banned and the Customs are required to implement it"

तो कम से कम कस्टम वाले इस की भी जानकारी जरूर रखते होंगे कि मगाई जाती हैं किताबें लेकिन किताबें नही आती, उसकी जगह रद्दी आती है। 1 जुलाई को मैंने उस का उल्लेख किया था। 7 दिन हो गये—क्या मत्री महोदय ने इसकी जानकारी हासिल की है कि ऐसे कुछ व्यक्ति हैं जो किताबो का लाइसेंस लेते है, दस्तावेज आदि बैंको के द्वारा आते जाते हैं, लेकिन किताबें नही आती हैं, रद्दी आती है और जो विदेशी मुद्रा बच जाती है, उस मे घडिया और दूसरे सामान सस्ते मे मगवाते हैं यानी रुपये का माल दो आने मूल्य मे।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां, अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिक्र किया था और वह जाच के लिये मैंने कह दिया था।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि मुद्रा अवमूल्यन के बाद विदेशी पुस्तकों के दाम, जैसे विज्ञान की दवाइयों की और एकोनामिक्स की किताबो की कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ गयी हैं और क्या सरकार ऐसा सोच रही है कि बाहर से ऐसी किताबो के चीप एडीशन्स मगाये जायें ताकि इस देश के गरीब विद्यार्थी जो साइंस पढ़ते हैं, मैडिकल कालिजेज मे पढ़ते हैं या एकोनामिक्स पढ़ते हैं उनको उन किताबो को खरीदने मे सहूलियत हो सके ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जी हां, मगाने वाले भी इसमे ज्यादा फायदा अपना पाते हैं कि जो उनको विदेशी मुद्रा का लाइसेंस मिला है उससे वह उन पुस्तको के सस्ते एडीशन्स मगाये ताकि उन पुस्तको को वह ज्यादा बेच सकें।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि सरकार इसके लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने की सोच रही है ताकि हमारे देश के गरीब विद्यार्थी भी उन चीजो को पा सकें ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : उसके लिए तो अध्यक्ष महोदय, यहा छपाई का इतजाम करना है जिसके बारे मे मैं समझता हू कि यहा एजुकेशन मिनिस्टरी ने कुछ उसके लिए क़दम उठाय है।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Reverting to the obsence books, what is the opinion of the hon Minister about *Lady Chatterley's lover*? Has he banned it?

Shri Piloo Mody: Is he asking for his personal opinion or his official opinion?

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: I am asking for the Government's opinion Has the book been banned and if it has been banned, why is it found in the book-shops here?

Shri Dinesh Singh: No.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What is the meaning of 'No'? Has it been banned or not

श्री रघवीर सिंह: हमारे देश में कुछ ऐसी संस्थाएं, एसोसियेशन्स और यूनियन्स हैं जिनका कि काफ़ी ऐंटी नेशनल और ऐंटी सोशल प्रोग्राम चलता है और वह देश को बड़ी हानि पहुंचाती हैं। रिश्वत के तौर पर उन के पास बहुत ज्यादा तादाद में बाहर से किताबें आती हैं और पैसे लिये और यहां वह उनको बेचते हैं और इस तरह से देश के खिलाफ़ ऐंटी नेशनल एक्टिविटीज चलाना चाहते हैं तो क्या मिनिस्टर साहब के नोटिस में ऐसी यूनियन्स हैं जो यह काम करती हैं और क्या वह उनके इम्पोर्ट के लिए कोई बात सोचते हैं ?

श्री विनेश सिंह: अगर वह बगैर पैसे के आती हैं तो जाहिर है कि उसमें कोई विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च नहीं होती है। यहां तो यह विदेशी मुद्रा के हिसाब से देख रहे थे।

Shri Swell: The hon Minister has said that certain types of books should not be imported into the country. I would like to know whether he has some kind of machinery or he has developed any kind of process to sort out these books and decide which books should be brought into the country and which books should not be brought, and if he has that kind of machinery, whether this machinery has been given the authority to decide what books the people of this country should read and what they should not read?

Shri Dinesh Singh: So far as the books are concerned, they are decided by the Minister of Education and the Ministry of Home Affairs in the case of anti-national books. So far as the magazines are concerned which are banned, they have been decided by the Controller-General of Imports and Exports.

An hon. Member: There is no Controller-General of imports and exports but only a Chief Controller.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The universities and colleges in India have been complaining for the last two years that they cannot get reference books which they need and they cannot get journals which they need and they cannot get books of use to the students and professors because of the restrictive nature of the import policy of the Government of India, which is of a very wrong kind, and which, so to say, works against the best interests of this country.

Shri Dinesh Singh: I am glad the hon Member has pointed this out. I may mention to the House that we have increased the quota of import for books this year from what it used to be before. In 1965-66 it had come down to 50 per cent of what it was in 1963-64. Now, we have not only restored it but actually increased it to 150 per cent Apart from this, libraries and other institutions are freely allowed to import books on the basis of actual use, such as technical books for their requirements

Uneconomic Railway Lines

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*997. **Shri S. C. Samanta**:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri R. K. Sinha:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to scrap certain uneconomic railway lines;

(b) if so, the amount likely to be saved by this, and

(c) the names of lines proposed to be closed?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A review of uneconomic railway lines is being undertaken and the results of this review will determine whether any of these lines need be scrapped

(b) and (c) In view of answer to (a) above, no definite information can be given at this stage

श्री स० च० सामन्त : क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि हर साल रेलवे बजट पेश करने के पहले रेलवेज मे क्या कोई कमेटी है जो कि इसके बारे मे विचार करती है ?

Shri C M Poonacha: The Railway Board itself undertakes constant review in this regard and plans suitable action in respect of each individual case

श्री स० च० सामन्त : जो नैरोगेज रेलवे लाइन्स प्राइवेट कम्पनीज और मैनजमेंट द्वारा परिचालित होती है और जो कि अलाभकर है उनको कुछ मदद दी जाती है या नही ?

Shri C M Poonacha. Yes there are about 11 such lines operated under private managements They all come under an agreement separately where by a return upto 5 per cent is guaranteed as dividend Where they suffer a loss, where they cannot pay the guaranteed dividend, to that extent Government give assistance

Shri Hem Raj: Is it a fact that the Kunzru Committee on accidents made certain recommendations to Government regarding the dismentling of branch lines? Has any decision been taken on them?

Shri C. M Poonacha: The Kendra Committee made several recommendations on prevention of accidents on the Indian railways To the extent they related to branch lines, particularly narrow gauge lines, we have implemented those recommendations.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : इन अनएकोनामिक लाइन्स को हटाने से कितने की बचत होगी और अभी तक जो लाइन्स हटायी गयी हैं उससे अभी तक कितने की बचत हुई है ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: It is estimated that the loss we suffer on account of there running these uneconomic lines is about Rs 5 5 crores per annum. We are examining the question as to the particular branch line that is uneconomical today which should be shut down But that requires detailed study and due consultation with the State Governments concerned

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि पटना जक्शन से दीघाघाट तक जो एक शटल गाडी चला करती थी और जिसमे काफी सरकारी कर्मचारी चला करते थे उसे बन्द कर देने का क्या कारण है ? मैंने सुना है कि उस गाडी को बन्द कर दिया गया है।

Mr Speaker· Hon Members should not go into individual trains Only general questions should be asked Shri Somani

Shri N K. Somani: Whatever may be the findings of this inquiry body which is going into the matter of these uneconomic lines of railway systems, what is Government's policy in this regard? Are they going to take a decision purely on the economics of a line or are other considerations going to be there?

Shri C M Poonacha· The Transport Co-ordination Committee set up by the Planning Commission have submitted their recommendations in their detailed report on this ever subject, that is, transport co-ordination Wherever it is found that road transport can fruitfully and with advantage meet the transports needs of the area could be the criterion on which this decision could be based

Shri Shashi Ranjan: Besides removal of uneconomic lines, may I know from the Minister if he is going to make a survey of the better economic lines

over the present lines which are running? For instance there was a line from Muzaffarpur to Lucknow via Motihari That was shortening the distance by 70-80 miles, but that line has been abandoned. May I know from the Minister if he is going to survey it and further introdce economy on such lines which can give better results.

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These are individual cases which come under constant examination of the Railway Board As to the particular line which the hon member has referred, I will look into the matter

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार : वजीर साहब ने फरमाया कि चूंकि लाइन्स एकनामिकली गलत थी इस लिये उन्होंने उनको उखाड दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि चूंकि उन्होंने सारा रेलवे का बजट डेफिसिट पेश किया था इसलिये क्या वह सारी रेलवे लाइने उखाड फेकेंगे ? आज की हालत मे जबकि सारे मुल्क मे परेशानी है, हो सकता है कही भी फौज भेजने की जरूरत पडे, पुलिस भेजने की जरूरत पडे । क्या इन सब बातो का खयाल किया गया है और इस बात को कोई महेनजर रखा गया है कि उन इलाकों के आराम मे भी खलल न पडे ? आपने एक बनिये की तरह से हिसाब लगा लिया कि यहा 10 रु० का नुकसान हो गया और लाइनों को बन्द कर दिया । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आपने पहले यह सोच लिया था कि लाइनो के उखाडने से उस इलाके के लोगों को तकलीफ तो नही होगी और अगर जरूरत पडे तो सब जगह आप फौज वगैरह भेज सकेंगे ?

[وزیر صاحب نے فرمایا کہ چونکہ لائنیں اکنامکلی غلط تھیں اس لئے انہوں نے ان کو اکھاڑ دیا - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ چونکہ انہوں نے سارا ریلوے کا بجٹ ڈیفیسٹ پیش کیا اس لئے کیا وہ ساری ریلوے لائنیں اکھاڑ دیں گے - آج کی حالت میں جب کہ سارے ملک میں پریشانی ہے کہیں بھی فوج بھیجنے کی ضرورت پڑے - پولیس بھیجنے کی ضرورت پڑے - کیا ان تمام باتوں کا خیال کیا گیا ہے اور اس بات کو مدنظر نہیں رکھا گیا ہے کہ ان علاقوں کے آرام میں بھی خلل نہ پڑے - آپ نے ایک بنیے کی طرح سے حساب لگا لیا - کہ وہاں 10 روپیہ کا نقصان ہو گیا اور لائنوں کو بند کر دیا - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کیا آپ نے پہلے یہ سوچ لیا تھا کہ لائنوں کے اکھاڑنے سے اس علاقے کے لوگوں کو تکلیف تو نہیں ہوگی اور اگر ضرورت پڑے تو سب جگہ آپ فوج وغیرہ بھیج سکیں گے -]

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I do not say that all these lines are going to be scrapped There are as many as 63 We are examining, and all necessary consideration will certainly be given from the point of view of strategic importance, transport requirements of the region and also the views of the State Government concerned This is what I have said.

Shri Bedabrata Barua: Some of the railway lines are notororious for malpractices, particularly ticketless travelling I know of one railway line in Assam managed jointly with Martin Burn Limited, the Chaparmukh Silghat line, where ticketless tr velling is the rule Will the hon Minister assure us that, this not being the fault of the travelling public, this loss due to ticketless travel will be taken into consideration in finding out the economic or uneconomic nature of the lines?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: Yes, Sir. This would also be one of the conditions.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि जिन लाइनों से फायदा नही हो रहा है उनको हटाया गया । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि जिन लाइनों से फायदा होता है क्या उनको बनाने की कृपा करेंगे ? जैसे बहुत दिनों से एक रेलवे आगरा से बाह तक चलती थी । मैं नहीं जानता कि उसको हटाने की क्यों जरूरत पड़ी, लेकिन उसको हटा दिया गया । क्या उस को दुबारा चलाने की कृपा करेंगे ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: The examination as to the construction of new railway lines which would be more profitable is also under consideration along with the considerations that are given to such uneconomic lines which are continuously on the loss side.

श्री शिवचरण लाल : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं आया । सन् 1942 तक आगरा से बाह को रेल चल रही थी । वह क्यों बन्द की गई और क्या उस को पुन चलाने की कृपा रेलवे मन्त्री करेंगे ? आगरे से एटावा तक जाने के लिये उसकी बड़ी जरूरत है ।

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय को मालूम है कि किसी रेलवे लाइन में घाटा नहीं होता है । लास इसलिये होता है कि 60 परसेंट पैसेन्जर बिना टिकट चला करते हैं । क्या बिना टिकट चलने को रोकने की बात पर विचार किया गया है ताकि रेलों को घाटा न हुआ करे ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: I take that information.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मार्टिन बर्न कम्पनी की जितनी रेलें भारतवर्ष में हैं उनकी व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में रेलवे अनुदानों के समय विशेष रूप से चर्चा आ चुकी है, जैसे एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे हैं, बिहार की लाइनें हैं । अब इस कम्पनी का ठेका समाप्त होने का समय निकट आ चुका है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रेलवे मन्त्रालय भविष्य में इस कम्पनी का ठेका आगे न बढ़ाने का निश्चय कर चुका है, ताकि सरकार स्वयं इसकी व्यवस्था को सम्भाल सके ?

Shri C. M. Poonacha: These agreements for a review after a period of ten years. Every ten years we review the position, and then we take a decision as to whether we should take over the management or allow the company to run under certain terms and conditions. At the time when the agreement comes up for review, we will look into the question.

Industrial Licensing

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*998. **Shri R. Barua**:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri C. C. Desai:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six new industries have been added to the 'banned list' for the year 1967-68, so far as industrial licensing is concerned;

(b) if so, the names of those industries and the names of industries included at present in that list,

(c) the principles that govern the drawing up of the 'banned list'; and

(d) whether there is any specialised cell or expert agency in the Ministry to study and make recommendations on these matters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-946/67.]

Shri R. Barua: From the statement I find that the dairy machinery is also put in the banned list. Are we to understand that we are self-sufficient?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): The target has been covered.

Shri R. Barua: Recently it came in the papers that the Birla group of industries were prevented from taking more licences. Is it also because of the policy followed in regard to licensing?

Shri F A. Ahmed: If a particular firm applies for an item in the banned list, it will not be considered

Shri D. N. Patodia: According to the recent relaxation, industries with an investment of Rs. 25 lakhs or less are not required to obtain any licence How far will these restrictions and regulations apply to the industries falling into this category in which the investment is less than Rs 25 lakhs?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: As hon Members are aware, so far as that policy is concerned, they need not apply for licence to the licensing committee These items refers to such items which go before the licensing committee in respect of which this list has been prepared (*Interruptions*)

Shri S. M Banerjee: It has come out in the newspapers that 172 firms in the Birla group had been circulated to the Ministries and that they had been mentioned in the Monopolies Commission report Is it a fact that a circular has been sent to all the concerned Ministries not to give fresh licences to the Birla group of companies unless there is a probe into them according to the Hazare Commission report?

Shri F. A. Ahmed: I do not know how this arises out of this question

Mr. Speaker: It arises out of the newspaper

Shri F A Ahmed: So far as I am concerned, I am to reply whether a certain number of industries have been put in the banned list and if so what is their number and what are those industries. I have given the answer

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If you really see the statement, he says 'the names of industries recently added to the rejection list'. This is a rejection list This news appeared and it emanated from him

Mr. Speaker: This morning it appeared in the papers; all of us have read it. You may put a different question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee Let him say if it is a fact or not I want to know whether no more licences will be given to the Birla group unless there is a thorough probe.

Mr. Speaker: He can give separate notice In fact Hazare report is coming here, it is going to be discussed on the floor of the House.

Shri S M Banerjee: He has said in Rajya Sabha last month that no more licences will be issued pending an expert enquiry

Mr. Speaker: You are taking the remaining two or three minutes of the question hour in this way Shri Indrajit Gupta

Shri S M. Banerjee: Cannot he repeat what he said in Rajya Sabha?

Shri Hem Barua: If he has said so in Rajya Sabha, why should he by pass Lok Sabha which is not less important?

Mr. Speaker: He only said that this does not arise out of this question

Shri D C. Sharma: What he says in the Rajya Sabha need not be repeated here

Mr. Speaker: Order, order He did not deny. He said this morning's paper has published something, and that this question arises out of that He did not say yes or no

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In the statement which has been laid on the Table, it is said:

> "...the main principles followed in drawing up the 'Rejection List' are that if adequate capacity against targets or estimated demand in a particular industry has been covered by licences already issued, "

That is the main criterion,—

Shri F. A. Ahmed: There is another criterion also: that if an industry is

reserved for the small-scale industrial sector, then also it is put up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: My question is with reference to this.

Shri Hem Barua: If you look into part (b) of the original question, you will see, Sir, that Shri Banerjee's question arises out of this.

Mr. Speaker: If he answers, I have no objection He has already answered in the Rajya Sabha, he can say that

Shri F. A. Ahmed: So far as part (b) of the question is concerned, what is required is, the name of the six new industries which have been put on the banned list, and the names of the other industries which have been put on the banned list are also included, I have placed the entire list, covering both the items

श्री रवि राय : मन्त्री महोदय को श्री बनर्जी के सवाल का जवाब देने में क्या एतराज है?

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : उन्होंने कोई प्रसंसनीय बात तो नहीं कही है।

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Drought Relief Loans to N.C.D.C. Employees

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SNQ. 25. Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Valmiki Choudhary:
Shri Kartik Oraon:
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether drought relief loans have been paid to the employees of the National Coal Development Corporation, Ranchi;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to pay the same; and

(c) if so, by when?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir At an early date in the fields, and as soon as possible after normalcy is restored at the headquarter of the Corporation.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: It would have been possible to persuade the employees in the headquarters to end the pen down strike on the assurance that drought-relief loan would be given to them as soon as normalcy is restored, but the management on the 23rd June, under instructions from the Minister himself, issued notice of termination of the services of five of the employees of the Gidi collieries who are members of the association, therefore the agitation in the headquarters also aggravated in the Gidi collieries, the strike started on 27th June, 1967 In the circumstances, I would like to know whether the Minister would withdraw the termination of the notice, or at least keep this notice in abeyance in order to restore normalcy there

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The question of dismissal or removal of the workers from the Gidi colliery has not been brought to the Ministry's notice nor any decision was taken at the Minister's level It has however been reported that five workers' case is pending Some proceedings against them are pending for the last several months, and action has been taken, and on that issue, the NCOEA and the management have been negotiating and they wanted the order to be kept pending, and the management do not find it possible, because the action was taken after consideration It has not come to the notice of the Ministry.

With your permission, for the information of the House, I may say this: as the House is agitated over this, and as things are not very good in the NCDC, and the affairs are not very bright, it has been decided to appoint a committee of enquiry. The composition of the committee of enquiry will

the terms of reference are being finalised, and very soon, it will also be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. I just wanted a direction from you. This was very widely reported in the papers. When this matter was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister,— it was brought to his notice by the Hon Member of this House himself—

Mr. Speaker: That has nothing to do with this

Shri Hem Barua: Will you kindly instruct the Minister not to insult any Member of this House?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It should not be done on the floor of the House (*Interruption*)

Shri P. K. Ghosh: When representatives of the union came down to Delhi and wanted to hand over to the Minister a representation in connection with the implementation of the assurance given in the past, the Minister, instead of giving them a patient hearing, misbehaved. (*Interruption*).

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, my point of order arises there

Mr. Speaker: You do not even allow him a chance to complete his question.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: ... and that is one of the reasons for the present strike and unrest in the collieries. The Minister said he is going to appoint a committee. It will take a long time for the committee to decide how the present labour disputes should be settled. Therefore, will the Minister himself go to Ranchi, hear the union representatives, find out what are the past commitments which the management has not fulfilled and try to implement them as soon as possible, so that the present unrest can be brought to an end?

Shri Hem Barua: Since Mr. Ghosh himself has said that he was insulted by the Minister, it is up to you to give us protection. You are the custodian of the rights and privileges of the members of the House. If you do not protect us, who will protect us?

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the reply first.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The Hon Member said that when the labour organisation's representatives came and saw me, I did not give them a patient hearing. It was sometime in May when some of the representatives came and the whole point was discussed. They wanted to insist that they should be given the representative character and recognised as representing 65,000 labourers who are under the control of INTUC I told them categorically that as far as the matters relating to the NCDC head office is concerned, which the organisation represents, the matters can be examined. But as far as the INTUC is concerned, it will not be proper for me to recognise them and allow them to sign or talk on behalf of those employees About going into details, the Board has gone into it and one of the points considered by the Board was the drought advance to be given to them. Out of 52 demands, about 16 or 17 have been conceded and the Board has also communicated it to the labourers According to the latest report I got yesterday, the situation is fairly normal and very few workers are now on strike.

Shri P. K. Ghosh: What about the minister going to Ranchi?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: This is a matter which should be left to the Board The Board is an autonomous body Only when they seek the guidance of the Ministry, the Ministry will come in It is not that in all such cases we go directly to the Ranchi headquarters every time and deal with it. It all depends on the circumstances.

Shri Hem Barua: What about insulting the member?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Mr. Ghosh did not say about him; he said about the treatment given to the workers, to which I have already replied.

Mr Speaker: Mr Banerjee

Shri S M Banerjee: If they have compromised, it is all right

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि वहां की विस्फोटक स्थिति अब उनके काबू में है। यह प्रसन्नता की बात है। मन्त्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा है कि वह जांच के लिए एक कमेटी एपायट कर रहे हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इसमें शीघ्रता होनी चाहिए। सारे भारत को, मालूम है कि वहां की स्थिति कैसी है। वहां की स्थिति और पूरे बिहार राज्य की स्थिति बहुत दयनीय है। इस स्थिति में वह थोड़ी शीघ्रता करें। चतुर्थ वर्ग के कार्यकर्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में बड़ी सहानुभूति की जरूरत है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि यह काम कब तक पूरा कर लिया जायेगा।

डा० चेन्ना रेड्डी एन्क्वायरी के लिए जो कमेटी मुकर्रर की जायेगी, वह अपना काम बहुत जल्द—मेरा अन्दाज है कि दो तीन महीने में—पूरा कर लेगी। लेकिन उस दौरान में इस काम में कोई रुकावट नहीं होगी। लेबर के मामलात, एलाउंस देने के मामलात और रोज-मर्रा के काम सब बराबर जारी रहेंगे और बोर्ड—और जरूरत के मुताबिक मिनिस्ट्री भी—उस काम की जांच करेगी।

Shri S M Banerjee Sir, the Hon Minister is aware that practically every day we are receiving three telegrams and we are passing them on to him Even today we have received a telegram saying that there is going to be a general strike and that the office bearers have been dismissed from service I would like to know from the Hon Minister, since a Commission or a Committee of Inquiry has been appointed, whether status quo ante will be maintained and all those discharges or dismissals will be kept in abeyance without any action being taken till this Committee gives a report, because we know from the telegrams received from the employees' side that all is not well in NCDC about which a serious probe is necessary?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: This question relates obviously to the dismissal of five workers in Gidi Colliery to which a reference has been made earlier. In fact, the report that I got from the Ministry is that after taking proper proceedings provided under the rules five workers have been dismissed The head office organisation, the NCOEA insisted that these orders should be kept pending, but the management has refused to do that because action has been taken as provided under the rules This matter, therefore, is with them and under consideration The hon Member was kind enough to pass on to me the telegrams that he received, but I hope he will also remember that I acknowledged them and also informed him that I have asked the Ministry to further enquire into the matter and see if anything can be done at this end

Mr Speaker The hon Member asked whether status quo would be maintained

Dr Chenna Reddy Status quo as I understand it, unless there is any other possible interpretation which I am not aware of at the moment, would mean, after the dismissal orders have been passed and action taken under the rules only this I do not think any other interpretation is possible

श्री विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष जी, मन्त्री ने कहा कि आटोनामस बाडी बाडी है लेकिन सावरेन बाडी तो नहीं है, आटोनोमस बाडी है। आटोनामस तो हमीने, पार्लियामेंट ने बनाया है दूसरी बात यह है कि डेढ अरब रुपया इस में खर्चा हुआ है इस के ऊपर और आज हालत यह है कि कामाख्या नारायण सिंह का जो कोलियरी है उस में जहां जिस जमीन पर कोयला रखा गया था, वहां की मिट्टी तक खोद कर ले गये तो क्या बात है कि एन० सी० डी० सी० का कोल पड़ा है और कोल जा नहीं रहा है? और यह (व्यवधान) सुन तो लीजिये। आप का डेढ अरब रुपया इस पर खर्चा हुआ है और पार्लियामेंट का रुपया रोज खर्च होता है। इनके जो अफसर

हैं, जिनको आटोनामस बाडी बताते हैं उनको मजदूरों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं होता है और यह ड्राउट लोन तक देने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं रिलीफ को कौन पूछे ? तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार वहां के मजदूरों के बेस्ट इन्टरेस्ट में, और अपने बेस्ट इन्टरेस्ट में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ? जैसे उन्होंने कहा वह बोर्ड देखेगा तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बोर्ड के बजाय मिनिस्टर हैं, यह पार्लियामेंट सावरेन बाडी है, तो वहां का मामला आप तय करना चाहते हैं या नहीं करना चाहते हैं ?

श्री चेन्ना रेड्डी मैं ने कभी भी यह नहीं कहा कि एन० सी० डी० सी० या इस किस्म की कोई भी और पब्लिक बाडी सावरेन बाडी है। आटोनामस के माने सिर्फ इतने ही हैं कि कुछ हद तक जो उन के रोजमर्रा के मामले हैं उन को वह अपने तौर पर देखें और जब मामला पेचीदा हो जाता है, झगड़ा होता है तो या तो वह रेफर करेंगे तब हम खुद उस को करेंगे। चनांचे मैंने अर्ज किया कि गवर्नमेंट ने एक कमेटी ऐसी मुकर्रर करने का निश्चय किया है जो उस के सारे मामले देखेगी कि क्यों वहां का मामला ठीक नहीं हो रहा है, क्यों एकोनामी नहीं हो रही है, क्यों प्राफिट नहीं हो रहा है ? इन सब बातों पर जांच पड़ताल करने की जिम्मेवारी और अधिकार गवर्नमेंट को है, यह मैं मानता हूं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र . अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ड्राउट लोन का मामला जल्दी तय होना चाहिए, कमेटी तो जांच करेगी उस में छः महीने लग जायेंगी लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ड्राउट लोन का मामला क्या आप जल्दी तय करेंगे ?

श्री चेन्ना रेड्डी : ड्राउट लोन का इस कमेटी से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है यह मैं पहले ही अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि यह फैसला हो चुका है और इम्प्लीमेंट किया जा रहा है। सिर्फ एन० सी० ओ० ई० ए० की तरफ से यह है कि जो लोग इल्लीगल स्ट्राइक में इस वक्त हैं उनका अभी रुका है क्योंकि यह लोन देना है, ग्रान्ट नहीं है और लोन देने के वक्त में स्योरिटी वगैरह लेकर दस्तावेजों को कम्पलीट करने की जिम्मेदारी होती है स्ट्राइक के जमाने में उस पर अमल करना मुश्किल हो जाता है इसलिए यह है और बाकी कोल फील्ड में जो वर्क कर रहे हैं उन को यह दिया जा रहा है।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In his original reply the hon Minister has stated that the situation was returning to normal and that very few employees are now on strike. That is what he said, I think May I ask him whether it is not a fact that the employees of the Drilling and Geological Division of NCDC, who are not on strike, have only a day or two ago served a fresh strike notice on the authorities and that they propose to go on strike on the same question of victimisation and insecurity of service?

Dr. Chenna Reddy. The original stand that was taken by the NCDC Headquarters Employees' Association was regarding the several demands that they had made including the payment of bonus for 1965 and preceding years That is a different case The reports were that the number of workers that are on strike and creating gherao and other things has considerably reduced. That is what I meant. Regarding the Hon Member's reference to Gidi Colliery of which five employees have been dismissed, I have explained in detail. What further developments are taking place, I am not at the moment aware of them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I d'J not ask about Gidi Colliery.

Mr Speaker: Earlier he answered about the other things also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I asked specifically about the employees of the Drilling and Geological Division of NCDC, whether they have served a strike notice or not.

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I am not aware of it.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister has informed us that he is going to appoint an inquiry committee which would go into the affairs of the NCDC so far as the financial irregularities and their not earning any profits are concerned, these aspects of the question would be inquired into May I know if the terms of reference of the committee would also include labour relations because it seems, apart from all the other aspects, labour relations are also in a very sorry state? Will the committee also look into that aspect of the question?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: The terms of reference are under preparation and we are proposing to make them as comprehensive as possible But I would like to state, with your permission, one thing and that is that labour relations in this undertaking are not anything different or isolated from what labour relations we have in all the other public sector undertakings So, that is a general question

श्री जार्ज फर्नान्डीज अध्यक्ष महोदय जवाब से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जो उनका प्रयास रहा हड़ताल को तोड़नेका उस मे कुछ कामयाबी पा रहे है। प्रश्न यह है कि वहा पर इस वक्त मजदूर और मालिको के बीच मे एक बहुत ही बिगडा हुआ रिश्ता है उस को सुधारने की दृष्टि से और जो उन की खास और बुनियादी माग है कि कर्जा उन को दिया जाय जो बिहार के और तमाम केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियो और दूसरे कर्मचारियो को दिया गया उस कर्ज को देने के बारे मे मत्री महोदय की क्या नीति है और झगडे को हमेशा के लिए मिटाने के लिए वह क्या कर रहे हैं ?

डा० चेन्ना रेड्डी फर्स्ट सवाल का जवाब ही जो रिटेन पढा है उस मे मैंने यह बताया है कि इस किस्म के लोन देने का बोर्ड ने 24 जून को डिसाइड किया है और फील्ड म जो लेबर काम कर रहे है उन को फौरन देनेका और बाकी लोगों को स्ट्राइक से वापस आते ही देने का निश्चय किया है, यह मैंने कहा । जहां तक आम सुधार लाने के बारे में, लेबर और मैनेजमेंट के रिलेशनशिप में सुधार लाने का सवाल है वह बहुत जरूरी है और आवश्यक है और उस सम्बन्ध में जो भी काम कर सकते हैं बोर्ड वाले या मिनिस्ट्री वाले वह जरूर करेंगे ।

Shri K. M. Abraham: The Hon Minister has stated that the majority of workers have returned to duty May I know from the Minister the number of workers now on strike and the number of workers who are on hunger strike?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: I do not have those figures

श्री ह० ना० तिवारी यह पब्लिक सेक्टर और लेबर का झगडा है और उस मे जो कुछ भी पब्लिक सेक्टर के अफसर करेंगे उसमे लेबर को कान्फिडेंस नही होगा तो क्या मत्री महोदय इस बात का विचार रखते है कि इस को लेबर मिनिस्ट्री को दे दिया जाय और वही इस मामले को जल्द से जल्द तय कर दें ?

डा० चेन्ना रेड्डी जैसा कि आनरेबल मेम्बर जानते हैं कि ऐसा मामला जहां मैनजमेंट और लेबर में समझौता नही होने पाता वहा लेबर की पूरी मशीनरी कसीलिएशन प्रोसीडिंग्स, ऐडजूडिकेशन और सारी मशीनरी की पूरी सपोर्ट ली जाती है और उन का इस्तेमाल उस में आता है और इस तरह इस में भी इस्तेमाल किया गया है ।

Shri Banga: May we take it that, in the light of what the hon. Minister has said in regard to the terms of reference of the committee, the special circumstances that are vitiating the relations between labour and management here would also be studied by that inquiry committee and necessary recommendations would be made for improvement of the conditions thereof

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As I said, this will be a very comprehensive basis on which the Committee will be asked to examine the details including productivity, over-staffing, economy and all other things and also the point raised by the hon Member about the labour-management relationship and we will try to implement them as far as possible

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है कि यहाँ पर लेबर प्रोबलम बहुत सख्त रहती है। क्या आपके नोटिस में ऐसे केसेज आये हैं जहां वायरलैस हुआ है, गड़बड़ हुई है लेबर की तरफ से ? अगर वे आये हैं तो उनकी तफसील क्या है और आइन्दा वायलैंस नहीं, इसबारे में आप क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहते हैं ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी। इस मामले में घेराव हुआ, कमरों के अन्दर सुबह 9 बजे से लेकर शाम को 6 बजे तक मसलसल तौर पर बन्द रखा स्लोगन लगाये गये, एक्टिंग मैनेजिंग डाइरैक्टर पर थूकने

Shri S. M. Banerjee: And you employ *goondas* (*Interruptions*) Let there be an enquiry about it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order

Shri P. K. Ghosh. Instead of he himself going deep into the matter, he is being guided by the reports given to him by the officials

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कानपुर की कपड़ा मिलों में कपड़े का बिना बिका स्टाक

*972 **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय :**
श्री राम सिंह अवरवाल :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कानपुर के कपड़ा मिलों में लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य का कपड़ा बिन बिका पड़ा हुआ है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कपड़ा जमा हो जाने के कारण ये मिलें बन्द हो गई हैं,

(ग) इन मिलों के बन्द हो जाने के कारण कितने श्रमिक फालतू हो गये हैं,; और

(घ) इस संकट को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री शाकी कुरैशी) (क) 31 मई, 1967 को लगभग 16 80 मिलियन मीटर्स कपड़े का स्टाक कानपुर के मिलों के पास था। यह साधारण स्टाक है जो पिछले महीनों के स्टाक से कम है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Diesel Traction

*999 **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu**
Shri Umanath
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the cost of Diesel traction as compared to the Steam traction,

(b) the reasons for switching over to the Diesel traction,

(c) whether Diesel fuel is wholly produced in this country, if not, the percentage imported last year, and

(d) whether any representation has been received from the Ministry of

Steel, Mines and Metals recommending more use of coal?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) It is not possible to give the cost of diesel traction as compared to steam traction as the cost depends on a number of factors such as investments required, cost and availability of the respective fuels, conditions and characteristics of each section especially gradient, the density of traffic, tram loads, etc

As a broad example, however, the cost of hauling 1,000 gross tonne-kilometres of traffic on the sections served from Ratlam Shed of the Western Railway, is estimated at Rs 2 88 by diesel and Rs 3 40 by steam traction, including the depreciation on capital costs of locomotives and sheds and all operating expenses

(b) The main criteria for switching over to diesel traction are its operational advantages over steam traction like better starting effort, hauling capacity for heavy trains, sustained power, greater acceleration and deceleration, longer availability in service faster and quicker movement, and elimination of *en route* stoppages for watering and fuelling

(c) Yes, Sir We are now self-sufficient in respect of Diesel oil, though during 1966, 12 per cent of the total consumption was met by imports

(d) Yes, Sir

Copper Mining in Andhra Pradesh

*1000. **Shri K. Anirudhan.**
Shri C. K Chakrapani:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri Umanath:
Shri K. M. Abraham:
Shri P. P. Esthose:
Shri Viswanatha Menon:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state

(a) whether prospects for copper mining are bright in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made by Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to develop copper mining in Andhra Pradesh?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c) During the last few years, investigations for copper have been conducted by the Geological Survey of India in several districts of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in the Agnigundala region of Guntur district and at Yellambailu-Mailaram in Khammam District Of these, 4 prospects at Nallakonda, Dhukonda, Bandalamottu (Bollapalle) and Peddagavalakonda in the Agnigundala region have been found promising Accordingly, more detailed investigations involving exploratory drilling have been undertaken and on the basis of the data thus obtained, the National Mineral Development Corporation, the public sector company for development of mineral deposits, is preparing a feasibility study for systematic development and exploitation of Agnigundala deposits A proposal for commercial exploitation of these deposits, in collaboration with a foreign company with experience of copper mining and production is also under consideration

Loss in Hindustan Steel Limited

*1001. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 241 on the 2nd June, 1967 and state

(a) whether any study of over-staffing in the Hindustan Steel Ltd has been made,

(b) if so, the findings thereof and whether any steps have been taken to improve matters; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make the different units of Hindustan Steel Ltd independent?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy) (a) and (b). Hindustan Steel Limited has conducted certain sample studies in areas of likely surpluses which have indicated that such surpluses are mostly in the unskilled, semi-skilled and clerical categories Surplus personnel are being adjusted wherever possible against additional requirements arising out of the expansion of the plants

(c) The whole question of the reorganisation of Hindustan Steel Limited in all its aspects is at present under the consideration of Government

हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स, कलकत्ता

*1002 श्री शशि रंजन
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद:
श्री सीताराम केसरी:
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसू
श्री भगवान दास
श्री कं० हाल्दर
श्री रामानी:
श्री विश्वनाथ मेनन:

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स, कलकत्ता और उसके पांच कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध आयात-निर्यात अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत फौजदारी मुकदमे दायर किये गये हैं,

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त फर्म के आयात लाइसेंस, कम से कम उस अवधि तक के लिये जब तक कि ये मुकदमे न्यायालय के विचाराधीन है, वापिस ले लिये हैं, और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) (क) से (ग). जी हां । जांच पूरी हो जाने पर मुख्य प्रेसीडेन्सी मजिस्ट्रेट, कलकत्ता की अदालत में 3-6-1967 को मुकदमा दायर किया गया । उद्यम में लगे हुए मजदूरों के हितों और मोटरगाड़ियों आदि के निर्बाध उत्पादन की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए मुकदमे के दौरान लाइसेंसों का न देना व्यावहार्य नहीं समझा गया। ।

Requisitioning of Cotton-Bales

*1003 **Shri C C. Desai:**
Shri R. K. Amin:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the recent measures of requisitioning of cotton-bales from the traders and supplying cotton at a fixed rate, has caused grave losses to thousands of traders and millions of cultivators,

(b) whether it is also a fact that such measures have proved ineffective in view of the fact that the cotton textile mills are free to sell yarn at any price in the market and about 60 per cent of the cotton textile production is not under price control, and

(c) whether the cotton requisition machinery has resulted into a new source of bribery for those who are in charge of it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) : (a) to (c) Cotton has been requisitioned at the appropriate ceiling prices There should not, therefore, be any question of loss to any grower or cultivator The traders, who may have speculated and effected purchases at higher prices *vis-a-vis* the ceiling prices of cotton in the expectation that the ceilings would not be enforced by Government by requisitioning may have suffered losses But for these measures, aimed at arresting the rise in prices and making cotton available to the consuming mills at fixed prices, they would have ruled at much higher levels As regards re-

quisitioning leading to bribery, there have been no serious complaints to this effect

Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation

*1004. **Shri S. K. Sambandhan:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation paid 'pugree' New Francs 5,50,000 for an accommodation in Paris,

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that it got the prior approval of Government, and

(c) if so, the circumstances under which the approval was given?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c) Affluent markets present great potential for export of handicrafts and handlooms Paris was, therefore, considered a good market for Indian handicrafts and handlooms After considering all aspects of the case, Government agreed to the proposal of Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation to open a shop-cum-depot in Paris

Proper location is a prime necessity for the success of such a project. With the help of the Indian Embassy in France, suitable premises were located at Rue Foubourg St Honore in Paris The terms for hiring these premises included lump sum payment of New Fr 5,50,000 in addition to a rent of New Fr 48,000 per annum This is based on the lease of these premises for a specified period of time, in this case nine years, renewable at the option of the Corporation. Payment of such lump sum is admissible under the French Law and is also taxable at the rate of 16 per cent Considering the facts that the shop has to be set up in a proper location easily accessible to buyers and that it is customary for payment of lump sum which is recoverable by the Corporation at the rates prevailing at the time the premises are released, it was decided to permit the hiring of the accommodation.

Setting up of Newsprint Factories

*1005. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri K. P. Singh Deo:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government propose to set up two newsprint factories in the co-operative or public sector with the help of UNESCO and with foreign collaboration,

(b) if so, when, and

(c) the total amount of expenditure on the scheme?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c) There is no proposal at present for establishment of any newsprint plant in the country with the help of UNESCO However a proposal for the establishment of newsprint plant in Public Sector is still at exploratory stage and it is not possible to state at present as to when the proposal will materialise and how much will be the total amount of expenditure on the scheme

Public Sector Steel Plants

*1006. **Shri Bhogendra Jha:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state·

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to reorganise the Public Sector Steel Plants; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b) As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 545 answered on the 28th May, 1967 the whole question of the future organisation of the public sector steel industry is pre-

sently under the consideration of the Ministry and no final decision has yet been taken.

नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के बाद इस्पात की सप्लाई

*1007. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात पर से नियंत्रण हटाये जाने के बाद स्टाकिस्ट नियंत्रण हटाये जाने से पहले के क्रयादेशों के अनुसार इस्पात का सामान सप्लाई नहीं कर रहे हैं तथा नये क्रयादेश लेने से मना कर के चोरबाजारी कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) : (क) और (ख). कुछ राज्यों की सरकारों से शिकायतें आई हैं कि स्टाकिस्ट नियन्त्रण हटाये जाने से पहले के क्रयादेशों पर माल सप्लाई नहीं कर रहे हैं । इस बारे में की जाने वाली कार्यवाही के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है । जहां तक नये क्रयादेशों का प्रश्न है अब मूल्यों और वितरण पर से नियंत्रण हटा लिया गया है । संयुक्त संयंत्र समिति ने कम मात्रा में उपलब्ध इस्पात को उपभोक्ताओं को न्यायसंगत आधार पर सप्लाई करने के बारे में एक योजना की घोषणा की है ।

Reservation of Tickets

*1008. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that tickets for long-distance travel have to be purchased one month in advance at big stations and this causes great inconvenience to travellers who are compelled to plan their trips both ways a month in advance;

(b) whether provision to issue tickets to passengers at short notice such as deaths, marriages, illness, which necessitate sudden travel, can be made;

(c) whether Government are aware of the fact that while a passenger is often flatly told that a ticket is not available at the Railway Booking counter, the very same ticket is hawked nearby by a blackmarketeer at a premium in connivance with the Police and Booking Clerks; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to stop this anti-social practice and to meet emergent needs of travel?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) In order to meet the heavy rush of traffic during Summer and for the convenience of the travelling public, the time limit for advance reservation has been enhanced to 30 days on Railways as an experimental measure. Reservation is thus made available 30 days in advance but subject to availability of accommodation passengers can purchase tickets and obtain reservation any time during that period.

This measure has been adopted for the convenience of passengers and is subject to review after studying the results of the experiment.

(b) Journey tickets can always be purchased at short notice by passengers but reserved accommodation is provided only, if it is available.

(c) A few complaints of blackmarketing in railway tickets have been received.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha indicating the steps being taken.

STATEMENT

1. Supervision is strengthened at booking offices, particularly during

rush periods to eliminate the possibility of staff conniving at any malpractices

2 Surprise checks have been organised by the Special Police Establishment in co-operation with the Railway authorities to curb the corrupt practices in booking of berths and seats in trains Such checks are conducted independently also by the Vigilance organisations of the Railway Board and the Zonal Railways

3 At certain important stations, a special squad of vigilance staff and TTEs in plain clothes are posted at the booking windows during the rush periods to check the activities of unscrupulous elements The assistance of Police and R P F staff posted at the Booking windows is also sought in this matter

4 Every one of the complaints is thoroughly enquired into and severe punishment meted out in proven cases

5 Unreserved accommodation is provided in II and III classes for passengers having no advance reservations Additional coaches with A C and I class accommodation are attached to trains subject to availability of room, if there is heavy demand for such accommodation

Employees of Iron & Steel Control Organisation

*1009. **Shri Ganesh Ghosh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of employees working in the Iron and Steel Control Organisation face retrenchment due to the policy of decontrol of Iron and Steel,

(b) the action taken to absorb these employees in the Bokaro Steel Plant, and

(c) the number of persons to be absorbed from this Organisation in the Bokaro Steel Plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Some employees will be rendered surplus as a result of decontrol but the exact number is being worked out.

(b) and (c) Bokaro Steel Plant have been advised to consider the surplus employees of the Iron and Steel Control Organisation for alternative employment in the Plant. The exact number of persons who may get employment in the Bokaro Steel Plant will be known after selections have been made

नये उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिये रियायतें

*1010. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पन्द्रह राज्यों ने नये उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कुछ रियायतें दी जाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो रियायतें किस प्रकार की हैं, और

(ग) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (ग) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Imported Cotton

*1011. **Shri M. S. Murti:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Sushila Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state·

(a) the total amount of premium collected on the imported cotton during 1966-67 by the Indian Cotton Mills

Federation, Bombay under the authority of his Ministry and the details of the expenditure as to how the said premium was utilised by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation, Bombay, and

(b) whether there is any proposal with Government to allow rebate on yarn produced out of imported cotton purchased and used by Handlooms?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) I presume the hon Member is referring to the contributions collected by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation from Mills which imported cotton Accounts relating to these contributions are maintained by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, Bombay, on calendar year basis. The total amount of contribution collected during 1966 was Rs 4,89,28,813 The entire amount has been utilised for the promotion of the export of cotton textiles and other cotton manufactures

(b) No, Sir

Market Research Survey Abroad

*1012. **Shri Charanjit Rai:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state·

(a) the amount spent by Government on 'Market Research Surveys' abroad during the years 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67, separately,

(b) how these market surveys are being utilised; and

(c) the extent to which they have been used for increasing the country's export?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The reports of the market surveys are disseminated to all concerned in the trade and industry, to enable them to plan and adapt their products according to preferences Market Surveys are one of the several measures adopted to assist the export effort It is, therefore, difficult to relate the increases in exports to any specific measure.

Price Rise of Iron and Steel

*1013. **Shri Nanja Gowder:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price rise of iron and steel is due to the interference of the Joint Plant Committee, and

(b) if so the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b) Joint Plant Committee has been entrusted with the responsibility of fixation of prices of all steel materials, and the question of any interference by them does not arise

Tea Board's representative to the World Jamboree in U.S.A.

*1014. **Shri George Fernandes:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Rabi Ray:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is proposed to send to the World Jamboree at Idaho in U S A. in August, 1967, a representative of the Tea Board of India;

(b) the purpose behind sending a representative from India at a cost of Rs. 50,000 while the Tea Board has an ably manned office functioning in the United States at considerable cost to the Exchequer, and

(c) the name of the representative chosen to go to the World Jamboree and his special qualifications?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No representative of Tea Board is being sent from India

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Exports to South Vietnam

*1015. **Shri Dhireswar Kalita:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that three firms in Calcutta, Messrs Aminchand Pyarelal & Co, Khemchand Raj Kumar & Co and Indian Smelting and Repairing Works have recently shipped 150 tons of defence metals namely iron rounds and brass sheets to South Vietnam

(b) whether these firms had taken prior permission from Government to export these metals to South Vietnam, and

(c) if not, the action taken against these firms?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (c) Messrs Aminchand Pyarelal & Co and Messrs Khemchand Rajkumar & Co have exported M S rounds to South Vietnam against valid licences issued to them by the Iron & Steel Controller No export licence was issued to Messrs Indian Smelting and Repairing Works for export of these rounds M S rounds is not a defence material

As regards brass sheets, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Shifting of Industries from Border Towns of Amritsar

*1016. **Shri G. S Dhillon:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any Plans to prevent the exodus of industries from the border towns of Amritsar, Ferozepur and Gurdaspur Districts by giving them (i) preferential treatment in the matter of finance and banking facilities; (ii) remission and relief by concessions in the payment of Income-tax, repayment of loans and other dues to the Government, (iii) supply of raw materials; and (iv) marketing facilities for the finished goods, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b) The information about the alleged exodus is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Standards for the Automobile Industry

*1017. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether the Indian Standards Institution has taken any steps to enforce proper standards and specifications for the automobile industry,

(b) if so, the main features thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for quality control of automobiles?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-947/67]

Price of Cotton

*1018. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** **Shri K. P. Singh Deo:**

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the announcement of the floor and ceiling prices of raw cotton by Government is likely to be delayed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). There is no unusual delay. The matter is being considered and the cotton price policy is expected to be announced shortly

Manufacture of Small Cars with Japanese Collaboration at Mysore

1019. Shri K Lakkappa:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to set up a project for manufacturing Small Cars at Mysore with the Japanese collaboration and

(b) if so the main features of the scheme?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A Ahmed): (a) and (b) Among the several proposals received by Government for the manufacture of low cost cars is one submitted by the Mysore State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation for the manufacture of the 'Mazda 800' family car in technical collaboration with a Japanese firm The proposal envisages a capacity of 50,000 cars per year with an estimated investment of Rs. 17 crores on plant and machinery including Rs 5 crores for imported machinery As in the case of all such proposals received for the manufacture of a low cost car, a detailed questionnaire has been sent to the party for eliciting sufficient details about the proposal to enable Government to examine its economic feasibility

Powerloom and Woollen Hosiery Industry in Ludhiana

*1020. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports that Ludhiana's powerloom and woollen hosiery industry is in the grip of acute crisis owing to the shortage of basic raw materials and other factors;

(b) if so, the reasons for this crisis, and

(c) the steps being taken to extricate these industries from this situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) to (c) While representations have been received from these industries about their difficulties in getting raw materials etc, Government are not aware of any crisis All possible steps are being taken to see that the industries get reasonable supplies of raw materials, consistent with the supply, overall demand and foreign exchange difficulties

Import of Sulphur

4859 Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri E. K. Nayanar
Shri Bhagban Das:
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri V. Viswanatha Menon:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri M. R. Krishna

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether two Greek vessels 'Demitrios" and "Apatouria" have brought bulk sulphur to Bombay from Gydnia in Poland;

(b) whether the Manifesto and Bills of Lading of these vessels have been discovered to be made in Rotterdam,

(c) whether this rule has been adopted by the shipping lines to cheat India of its foreign exchange, since we have Rupee barter deals with Poland;

(d) whether the vessel "Apatouria" is still in Bombay port and the State

Trading Corporation are paying demurrage at the rate of 850 pounds sterling per day for the last 10 days on this ship, and

(c) if so, the action being taken in this matter?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh). (a) to (c) The State Trading Corporation entered into four contracts with a New York Firm through their Indian agents, for the import of 45,000 tonnes of sulphur on C&F basis during the period March June 1967 A shipment of 10,000 tonnes against the first contract arrived in Bombay by vessel "Demitrios (a Greek Flag vessel) in May 1967 It was cleared and sold to the nominees of the technical authorities A second consignment of 10,000 tonnes against the second contract was brought by 's s Apatouria' The documents indicated that the consignment was of Dutch origin and that the sulphur shipped per s.s 'Apatouria was loaded at Rotterdam The vessel reached Bombay by about the 14th June 1967

On receipt of a complaint that the sulphur brought by "Apatouria was of Polish origin instead of Dutch origin and that the goods were loaded at Gdynia, a Polish Port, the Customs authorities did not allow the material to be unloaded and the shipping documents were taken over from the clearing agents of the S T C for investigation As the material had to be distributed among various major chemical factories on an urgent basis the STC request the customs authorities to allow the material to be cleared They have agreed to do so on the STC furnishing a bond, which has since been executed The vessel is expected to berth and discharge cargo shortly

The STC has given notice to the suppliers in New York and their Indian agents that they will be responsible for any demurrage or wharfage and/or any other losses/expenditure which the STC may have to incur arising out of any breach of the terms of the contract as regards origin

The matter is being investigated further

Price of Cotton

4851. **Shri Shivajirao S. Deshmukh:**
Shri R. D. Bhandare:
Shri K. G. Deshmukh
Shri Anantrao Patil
Shri Pratap Singh:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Vikaram Chand

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission as regards price policy of raw cotton

(b) if so, the broad features of the recommendations and Government's reaction thereto

(c) whether Government have received any recommendations from the Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Textile Advisory Board

(d) if so, when and the salient features thereof and

(e) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) (a) to (e) Cotton price policy for the season September 1967 to August, 1968 is under consideration in the light of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the Cotton Advisory Board The Indian Central Cotton Committee has been abolished by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the question of getting recommendations of the Committee does not arise

Selection of Relieving Transportation Assistants

4852 Shri B K Daschowdhury: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the selection of Relieving Transportation Assistants by a Board of Selection, appointed by the

Divisional Superintendent, Dhanbad, has been declared illegal and violation of the existing rules/orders according to the judicial orders in April, 1967;

(b) if so, whether those Relieving Transportation Assistants are still allowed to continue in their posts ignoring the judicial verdict; and

(c) whether further attempt is being initiated by the Eastern Railway Administration to prefer appeal to the higher court causing further pecuniary loss to Government?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha

Selection of Relieving Transportation Assistants

4853. Shri B. K. Daschowdhury: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection of Relieving Transportation Assistants was held in the Sealdah Division, Eastern Railway in March, 1967,

(b) if so, the composition of the Selection Committee,

(c) whether the officers of the Selection Committee were of equal rank,

(d) why written test of the candidates was not held by the Selection Committee as per Railway Board's letter No. E|NG|5|PM1|24, dated 8-10-64 and paras 6 and 9 of Chapter II of The Indian Railway Establishment Manual; and

(e) whether the Chief Personnel Officer can frame such rules for selection which are against the provisions of the rules in the manual?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Russian Films

4854. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Russian films imported to India annually, and

(b) whether the imports of Russian films have increased or decreased within the last ten years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

Textile Industry

4855. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the textile industry of India which was once a very flourishing industry, is in a precarious condition today;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by our textile industry during the last two years, countrywise,

(c) the reasons why Government are not able to control the constantly rising cotton prices which today are higher than the ceiling prices;

(d) the steps Government propose to take in the near future to save the textile industry from being completely crushed out of existence; and

(e) the number and names of textile mills taken over by Government for management on one ground or the other during the year 1966-67?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-948/67].

Manufacture of Scooters

4856. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Industrial Development

and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of concerns manufacturing scooters, the places where they manufacture and the annual output of each manufacturer;

(b) the selling prices of different scooters;

(c) the approximate annual demand of scooters in the country;

(d) whether Government propose to provide facilities for the expansion of scooter manufacture;

(e) if so, what facilities are intended; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) A statement giving the names of the scooter manufacturers, their licensed capacities, their annual production since 1964 and the places where their factories are situated is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library.* See No LT-949/67].

(b) The current ex-factory retail selling prices of the scooters under production are indicated below.

Make of scooter	Ex-factory retail selling price
Lambretta scooter	2,369·63
Vespa scooter	2,402·00
Pantabulus scooter (self-starter)	1,200 00

The above prices are exclusive of excise duty and other taxes payable on the complete vehicles.

(c) The demand for scooters alone has not been assessed separately The Third Plan target for this industry (including scooter|motorcycle|moped three-wheeler etc.) was 60,000 Nos per annum. The tentative Fourth Plan capacity and production targets are as under:—

Capacity target Nos. per annum	Production target Nos. per annum
1,50,00	1,20,00

(d) to (f). The scooter industry has now been included in the list of priority industries eligible for release of foreign exchange to the full extent of their installed capacity. It is expected that with the foreign exchange assistance provided to the industry, the production of scooters during 1967 will be about twice that achieved during 1966.

Hindustan Machine Tools

4857. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the firm appointed as their sole selling agents by the Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd.;

(b) the capital of this firm and the names of its Directors;

(c) the details of the agreement with this firm;

(d) whether this firm was appointed as sole selling agents after calling in offers from other firms and if so, which other firms; and

(e) what special consideration helped the Hindustan Machine Tools to select this particular firm in preference to others?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have appointed Messrs Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, as their Sole Selling Agents for Automatic Lathes and Messrs. Hindustan Export and Import Corporation Private Limited as Sole Selling Agents for Horizontal Boring Machines.

(b) *Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd.*

(i) Paid up capital-

Ordinary .. .	Rs. 2.64 crores
Preference ..	Rs. 0.55 crores
Total	Rs. 3.19 crores

(ii) *Directors:*

Sarvashri Keshub Mahindra (Chairman); H. S. Malik; Stephen A. Girad; Akbar Hydari; H. V. R. Iengar; Aloke K. Mitra; H. C. Mahindra; I. Chatterjee; Yoginder N. Mafatlal and B. R. Sule.

Hindustan Export and Import Corporation Private Ltd.

(i) Paid up Capital | Rs. 5 lakh.

(ii) Directors:

Sarvashri S R. Grover and K K Grover and Smt. K. Grover.

(c) The agreements are for a period of three years each. The commission payable to the Agents is 7-1/2 per cent of the sale price of basic machine and special accessories; 10 per cent for tooling and 20 per cent for spare parts

(d) and (e). As a part of their diversification programme, Hindustan Machine Tools Limited plan to manufacture, for the first time and with foreign collaboration, new and sophisticated machine tools such as "FAY" Automatic Lathes and Horizontal Boring Machines At present, the Company do not have the necessary Organisation for rendering effective after-sales service for these machines and it is estimated that it would take them at least three years to build up an efficient Organisation for this purpose They have, therefore, considered it necessary that the parties who have hitherto been representing in India, the foreign collaborators and have been attending to the after-sales service of the imported machines, should be appointed as the Company's sole selling agents for three years

National Instruments Ltd.

4858. **Shri Ganesh Ghosh:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that clinical thermometers produced in the National Instruments Ltd , Jadavpur. Calcutta can successfully compete both in quality and in price with all the other best thermometers available in India.

(b) the average monthly production rate there;

(c) whether a decision has been taken to stop its production; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The clinical thermometer produced by National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta can successfully compete with other best thermometers in point of quality though it is somewhat costlier than some of them.

(b) 12000 to 15000 Nos.

(c) and (d). The management of the National Instruments Ltd. have decided to close the clinical thermometry section as it was incurring losses due to the cost of production being higher

National Instruments, Ltd.

4859. **Shri Ganesh Ghosh:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that instruments such as level dumpy, pressure gauge, produced in the National Instruments, Ltd are much in demand in the market;

(b) whether it is also a fact that orders have been issued to completely stop the production of such instruments, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A Ahmed): (a) to (c). Owing to the general slump in the engineering industries, particularly in the instrument manufacturing line, sales of level dumpy, pressure gauges etc. produced by the National Instruments Ltd. dwindled and stocks accumulated The Company have, therefore, stopped production of dumpy levels, Engineers levels and Prismatic Compasses for the present.

Grade Posts (Ministerial)

4860. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel of 25 men was finalised in 1964 for selection of Grade Posts (Ministerial) on the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of candidates called for such a selection:

(c) the date on which selection was made,

(d) whether new names were added to the list after the panel was finalised and

(e) if so, how many names were added and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M Poonacha): (a) to (e) As the category grade and specific Division/Office of the Northern Railway in which the selection was made has not been indicated, it has not been possible to find out the details of the panel to which the question relates

Thefts on Railways

4861 **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary**
Shri G. S. Mishra:
Shri S R Damani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of thefts committed on the Indian Railways during 1965-66 and 1966-67,

(b) the amount paid as compensation during the said period and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the desirability of effecting theft insurance of goods and if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M. Poonacha). (a) 1854 and 1986 thefts were reported on Indian Railways during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively

(b) Claims compensation paid on account of thefts and pilferages amounted to Rs. 1,91,07,256 and Rs. 2,43,53,896 during the years 1965-66 and 1966-67 respectively

(c) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.

Export of Films

4862. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) how many Indian films are shown abroad annually; and

(b) what foreign exchange [illegible] India gets out of those films?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) While no precise information regarding the number of Indian films shown abroad annually is maintained the number of films exported during 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66 and from April 66 to January 67 was 404 70 472 40 and 35 respectively

(b) The value of exports of films during the year 1962-63, 1963-64 1964-65 1965-66 and from April 66 to January 67 was of the order of (Rs in lakhs) 145 74, 212 82, 198 69, 170 38 and 11 65 respectively

सरकारी क्षेत्र में मशीन के पुर्जों का निर्माण

4863 **श्री क० लि० मधुकर**
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार देश में पुर्जे बनाने में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स के अति सराहनीय कार्य के दृष्टि में रखते हुए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में एक अन्य कारखाना खोलने का है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद). (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में विभिन्न प्रकार की सिलाई की मशीनों का निर्माण करने के लिए राजस्थान राज्य के अजमेर में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है। मशीन टूल्स कारपोरेशन आफ इण्डिया प्रा० लि० नामक एक नये सरकारी

उपक्रम को ६. परियोजना का प्रबन्ध करने के लिए बनाया गया है। इस कारखाने की स्थापना हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि०, की विस्तार योजना के अतिरिक्त है, जो विचाराधीन है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

छिद्रण करने वाले बर्मों का निर्माण

4864 श्री रु० मि० लडुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में सिंचाई के लिये छिद्रण करने वाले बर्मों और पम्पिंग सैट तथा अन्य कृषि उपकरणों जैसी मशीनों का निर्माण करने के लिए कारखाने लगाने की कोई योजना बनाने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद). (क) जी, नहीं, ऐसा कोई भी प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बर्मों का निर्माण, हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, राची, जो कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का उपक्रम है, के उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित है। सिंचाई के लिए पानी निकालने वाले पम्पों का निर्माण, देश में बहुत एकक कर रहे हैं। इसी प्रकार कृषि औजारों का निर्माण भी देश में विभिन्न एककों द्वारा किया जा रहा है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

D. B K. Railway

4866. Shri R. R. Singh Deo:
Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for making the D B.K Railway into double line from Jharsuguda to Titlagarh on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this project, and

(c) when the proposed project is likely to be taken in hand?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) There is no proposal to double the line between Jharsuguda and Titlagarh

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Geological Survey of Gujarat

4867. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey of Gujarat was undertaken during the years 1963-64, 1965-66 and 1966-67, and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes. Sir

(b) As a result of the investigations of the Geological Survey of India, deposits of fluorspar and limestone have been located at Ambadonagar and Mandali respectively. Besides these, promising zones of copper ores at Ambamata have also been recorded. The reserves of fluorspar have been estimated at 11·6 m. tonnes and of limestone at 509 m. tonnes with 85 per cent calcium carbonate Regarding copper, two promising lodes of 2 49 and 1·2 metres in width have been intersected by drilling Further investigations are in progress.

Over-crowding in through Coach from Delhi to Puri

4868 Shri R. R. Singh Deo
Shri D. N. Deb:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that considerable inconvenience is caused to the passengers due to overcrowding in the third-class through coach having reserved seats from Delhi to Puri;

(b) whether it is a fact that no Attendant is being provided to look after the comforts of the passengers in the coach; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M. Poonacha): (a) There is no Third class through coach running between Delhi and Puri. However, a bi-composite First and Third class coach is running between Delhi and Bhubaneswar and no overcrowding has been reported in this coach. In the third class portion, seats are reserved for passengers travelling over 500 kms and such reservations are very few.

(b) Attendants are not provided in such bi-composite coaches.

(c) Guard/Conductor Guard and ticket checking staff make checks to ensure that there is no overcrowding by unauthorised persons in the coach

Issue of Industrial Licences in Gujarat

4869. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the number of industrial licences issued to the entrepreneurs to locate their undertakings in Gujarat during the last five years;

(b) the number out of them which were either revoked or surrendered; and

(c) the number of applications for industrial licences currently under consideration and the names of the parties concerned?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Eighty-one licences were issued to entrepreneurs to locate new industrial undertakings in Gujarat during the last five years, i.e., 1962 to 1966-67.

(b) Nineteen, out of the eighty-one licences, were either revoked or surrendered.

(c) 77 applications for industrial licences are currently under consideration A list showing the names of the parties concerned is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See* No LT-950/67]

Railway Staff College, Baroda

4870. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2689 on the 16th June, 1967 and state:

(a) the total area of the compound of the Railway Staff College at Baroda together with the area of extensive garden therein;

(b) the number of trainees in the Railway Staff College for whose purpose, parade ground land is being acquired;

(c) whether a parade ground can be located within the present compound,

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) further time likely to be taken to arrive at a decision in the matter of land acquisition proceedings initiated in 1963 for parade ground?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 55.7 acres.

(b) 110 at present; 170 in future.

(c) to (e). The question whether the space available within the present compound of the staff college is sufficient for the immediate and future needs for a parade ground and for any

future expansion of the college, is under active consideration and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Production of Handloom Goods in Gujarat

4871. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of handloom products manufactured in Gujarat during 1966-67;

(b) the total consumption of yarn during the same period; and

(c) the total amount granted to Gujarat for the development of handloom industry in the State during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Rs 4·40 lakhs.

Red-oxide Factories

4872. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the total State-wise number of red-oxide factories in India and their capacity;

(b) the quantity of red-oxide exported by those factories and the resultant earnings in foreign exchange;

(c) whether red-oxide factory at Corlim, Goa has started production and what has been the total production so far;

(d) whether the owner of that red-oxide factory has secured orders from foreign countries, including Japan for the supply of Indian made red-oxide and Qaker; and

(e) whether Government will provide the necessary facilities to the owner for the expansion of the factory and consequent export of red-oxide?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Industrial Estate in Goa

4873. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) the number of Industrial Estates in Goa and the nature of factories thereunder;

(b) the total number of workers in those factories;

(c) whether some small scale industrialists from Goa have approached Government for grant of concession in electricity charges and making available of long term loans at lower rate of interest in view of special conditions prevailing in Goa; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposed to consider sympathetically those cases because very few Goans have ventured so far to start the industries owing to limited funds and lack of incentives?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Export of Wigs to USA

4874. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has entered into a contract with an American firm for the supply of finished wigs

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether a wig manufacturing factory has been set up near Madras,

(d) whether orders worth Rs. 17 crores will be executed over the next seven years; and

(e) whether the export of one kilo of wigs will earn much more than one kilo of silver?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The STC has entered into a 7 year agreement with Messrs Fashion Tress Florida USA—a public limited company—who have guaranteed to purchase a minimum of $15 million worth of human hair products during first year namely 1967 raising it to $ 4 million within three years of STC's years of STC's operations

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) Yes, Sir

Production of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

4876. **Shri Virendrakumar Shah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) the production and despatches of steel products in tonnage and value by each of the three plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd in 1966-67 as compared with 1965-66, category-wise;

(b) the target of production and actual production of these categories in the three plants of Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1966-67;

(c) the actual production and despatches for April and May, 1967, in the three plants of Hindustan Steel Limited against the planned or the targeted performance;

(d) if there is an unfavourable difference in the targeted performance and the actual performance, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the expected target of production and sales in the three plants of Hindustan Steel Ltd., for 1967-68?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) to (e) The material is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

नेपा पेपर मिल्स

4877. **श्री मं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'नेपा पेपर मिल्स' स्थापित करते समय यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि इस मिल में नियुक्ति के मामले में स्थानीय लोगों को उनकी योग्यताओं के अनुसार अन्य स्थानों के लोगों की तुलना में प्राथमिकता दी जायगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो 31 मार्च, 1967 को इस मिल में कुल कितने कर्मचारी थे,

(ग) उनमें पूर्व निमाड़ जिले के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त अन्य राज्यों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं, और

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) नेपा मिल्स की योजना तथा स्थापना मूल रूप से गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में की गई थी और केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल 1958 के अन्त में इसकी सबसे बड़ी हिस्सेदार थी। हमें सदस्य द्वारा उल्लिखित ऐसे किसी भी आश्वासन का पता नहीं है।

(ख) 28-2-1967 को मेपा मिल्स के कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या 1534 थी।

(ग) से (ङ) मांगी गई जानकारी सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है।

पटना में रेलवे डाक्टर

4878. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत सेवक समाज, पटना के कुछ कार्यकर्ताओं ने सम्बन्धित रेलवे डाक्टरों का ध्यान कुछ अन्य अधिकारियों की साठगांठ से पटना शहर को खराब मछलियां भेजने देने के लिए उनके द्वारा दी गई अनुमति की ओर दिलाया है,

(ख) क्या वहां खराब मछलियों के उपभोग के कारण हैजे तथा अन्य प्रकार के रोग फैलते जा रहे हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या तत्काल कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर जलपान गृहों में चोर बाजारी

4879. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के समस्तीपुर, बरौनी तथा भागलपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों पर जलपान-गृहों में खूब चोर-बाजारी हो रही है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन जलपान-गृहों के कुछ अधिकारियों ने अनुचित तरीकों से लाखों रुपयों की सम्पत्ति बनाई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस चोरबाजारी को समाप्त करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री जे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) समस्तीपुर और बरौनी स्टेशन पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे में हैं और भागलपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पूर्व रेलवे में। इनमें से किसी स्टेशन पर ऐसी कोई बात नोटिस में ही आई है।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मामला नोटिस में नहीं आया है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त भाग (क) में दिये गये उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

Increase of speed of Trains going from Goa

4880. **Shri Shiakre:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many a passenger from Goa leaving for Bombay prefers to travel by bus upto Belgaum and then catch Poona-going trains, in view of the negligible speed of trains and loss of time on stoppages at stations in Goan territory;

(b) whether there is any change in the working of Railways regarding speed and stoppages of trains at stations after Independence of Goa; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a thorough study of urgent needs regarding the speed of the trains, amenities at the stations, expansion of yards and platforms etc.?

The Minister of Railway (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No

(b) Yes Additional train services have been introduced

(c) There is not much scope for increasing speeds of trains under existing conditions of track and traction in view of the steep gradient on the Ghat section between Castle Rock and Collem Passenger amenities on South Central Railway, including those in Goa, are reviewed from time to time and are provided as justified, in consultation with Railway Users' Amenities Committee Similarly, expansion of yard etc is also examined and action taken as justified by the requirements of traffic and by availability of funds

Margao Station in Goa

4881. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the substantial increase in the traffic of goods and passengers through Margao Station in Goa,

(b) whether Government have finalised any scheme regarding the expansion of that station and renovation of structures there, and

(c) if so, when the expansion work will take place?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M. Poonacha): (a) There has been substantial increase in goods traffic at Margao station but not in passenger traffic.

(b) There is a plan for provision of a bigger goods shed

(c) The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1968-69.

Rail Link between Jayanagar and Kathmandu

4882. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Jayanagar with Kathmandu in Nepal by Railway,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M Poonacha): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) No request has been received from the Government of Nepal for construction of a rail link to Kathmandu

Durga Cotton Mills at Kadi

4883. Shri D. R. Parmar:
Shri Ramchandra J. Amin.

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Durga Cotton Mills at Kadi (Gujarat) has been closed for the last two years,

(b) if so, how many labourers have become unemployed and what action Government have taken for reemployment of these labourers,

(c) the reasons for the closure of the mills,

(d) whether Government have appointed a Committee to find out the real cause of the closure of the said mills and to re-start the same; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in *Library. See* No. LT-951/67]

खंडवा स्टेशन पर जल-वीतक (वाटर-कूलर)

4884. श्री नं० च० शेखिल : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि खंडवा स्टेशन पर कोई जल-वीतक (वाटर-कूलर)

नहीं है जिसमें ग्रीष्म ऋतु में जनता को काफी परेशानी होती है

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार वहां पर जल-शीतक की व्यवस्था करने का है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) (क) जी हां । खण्डवा स्टेशन पर अभी जल-शीतक नहीं लगाया गया है लेकिन वहां ठंडे पानी की सप्लाई की वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था मौजूद है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

इन्दौर में रेल गाड़ियों में सोने के स्थान का कोटा

4885 श्री ग० च० दीक्षित क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के पूर्व निमाड़ जिले में दो अन्य नगर बरहानपुर तथा खंडवा होने के बावजूद इन्दौर से बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिये दूसरी तथा तीसरी श्रेणी के डिब्बों में केवल एक शयन बर्थ (स्लीपिंग बर्थ) का कोटा ही नियत किया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि बरहानपुर तथा खण्डवा से बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों को बहुत असुविधा होती है

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस कोटे में वृद्धि करने का है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) (क) जी नहीं । तीसरे दर्जे के तीन टियर वाली दो शयन-सुविधाओं का कोटा नं० 58 पठानकोट एक्सप्रेस में इन्दौर के उन यात्रियों के लिए अलग से निर्धारित किया गया है जो खंडवा में चढ़ते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

बरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर पंजाब मेल रेलगाड़ी का रुकना

4886 श्री ग० च० दीक्षित क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि बरहानपुर स्टेशन पर पंजाब मेल गाड़ी के न रुकने के कारण बरहानपुर के यात्रियों को बम्बई और भोपाल जाने में बहुत असुविधा होती है

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पंजाब मेल गाड़ी को बरहानपुर रेलवे स्टेशन पर रोकने की व्यवस्था करने का है और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) (क) 5 अप/6 डाउन पंजाब डाक गाड़ियां पहले से ही बुरहानपुर स्टेशन पर ठहरती हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योग

4887 श्री ग० च० दीक्षित क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के एपेक्स बैंक की सभी शाखाओं के पास मध्य प्रदेश के लघु उद्योगपतियों के ऋण प्राप्ति के कितने आवेदन-पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण मांगे गये हैं,

(ख) क्या सरकार का ध्यान धन के अभाव के कारण लघु उद्योगपतियों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों की जानकारी है, और

(ग) क्या अल्पकालिक तथा दीर्घ कालिक ऋण देकर राज्य के एपेक्स बैंक की सहायता करने के लिये रिजर्व बैंक से अनुरोध करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

समस्तीपुर से नरकटियागंज के बीच बड़ी लाइन

4888. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 25 नवम्बर, 1966 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 2606 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) क्या समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर होती हुई नरकटियागज तक बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बिछाने की योजना को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह रेलवे लाइन कब बिछा दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा)

(क) और (ख). जाच से पता चला है कि बडी लाइन में परिवर्तन करने का वित्तीय औचित्य नही है । इसलिए इस प्रस्ताव पर अभी आगे कार्रवाई नही की जा रही है ।

रेलवे दुर्घटनायें

4889 श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री 31 मार्च, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 273 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) गत पाच वर्षों में हुई 32 रेलवे दुर्घटनाओ, जिनके बारे मे यह सन्देह किया गया था कि वे तोड-फोड की कार्यवाहियों के कारण हुई थी, के जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों का दुर्घटना करने का उद्देश्य क्या था,

(ख) क्या विदेशी अभिकरणों तथा राजनैतिक संस्थाओ को भी इन दुर्घटनाओ के लिये जिम्मेदार समझा गया था; और

(ग) यदि हो, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) 32 मामलों में से एक मामले मे मंशा थी यात्रियों के सामान की लूटना । विद्रोही नागाओं की तोड-फोड की कार्रवाइयों के फलस्वरूप 8 मामले हुए । दो मामलों में नौकरी से हटाये गये दो रेलवे गैंगमैन और एक में एक सेवारत गैंगमैन का हाथ था । तोड-फोड की एक वारदात आदिवासियों द्वारा की गयी और दो वारदातें नाबालिग लड़कों द्वारा बच्चों की शरारत के रूप में की गयी । 12 मामलो मे मंशा का पता नही चल पाया और 5 मामलो मे पुलिस ने 'तथ्य की भूल' के रूप मे अन्तिम रिपोर्ट देकर छानबीन का काम बन्द कर दिया है ।

(ख) जी नही ।

(ग) सवाल नही उठता ।

Export of Tea

4890 **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:**
Shri S S. Kothari:
Dr Ranen Sen:
Shri Nanja Gowder.
Shri P N. Solanki:
Shri K. K. Nayar:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan
Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah·

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether the tea industry has greatly suffered in its exports since the devaluation of the Indian rupee,

(b) the total decrease in the export of tea since the devaluation and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the action being taken for the promotion of tea exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). No, Sir Exports of tea during 1966 67 fell short of the exports during 1965-66 by 5 mkgs. The short fall was due to cumulative effect of various factors, the more important of which were:—

(i) the somewhat unsettled conditions that prevailed in the tea market following devaluation;

(ii) reduced offtake of tea by the USSR and the UAR;

(iii) the relatively higher incidence of the export duty imposed at

a flat rate of Rs. 2 per kilogram immediately following devaluation on medium and low priced teas;

(iv) strikes and go-slow tactics by workers in the tea gardens, transport services and the Calcutta docks which upset arrivals of tea to Calcutta and despatches for exports; and

(v) the rising pressure of internal consumption. In order to stimulate exports, the following steps have been or are being taken.

(i) The levy of export duty at a flat rate was replaced by a levy based on slab-cum-value basis in November, 1966 This gave considerable relief to exports of medium and low priced teas;

(ii) In the Budget proposals for 1967-68, a rebate of 24 paise per kilogram has been allowed on the export duty payable under the new *ad-valorem* rates of export duty proposed. This will not only afford considerable further relief in export duty on teas exported but also simplify considerably the assessment and levy of the duty;

(iii) The promotional activities of the Tea Board in foreign countries both by way of participation in joint campaigns to promote consumption of tea as a beverage and of uninational efforts to promote the image of Indian tea abroad are being continued and intensified vigorously. Joint promotional campaigns have been organised in the U.K., U.S.A., Canada, West Germany, France and Ireland, Australia and New Zealand. The measures taken to promote the image of Indian tea abroad include intensive consumer sampling through participation in exhibitions, demonstrations and displays in departmental stores, prominent hotels and important social gatherings, advertising through the press and radio, promoting introduction of Indian packs of tea by the leading blenders and packers maintaining adequate public relations etc., the techniques varying in emphasis and operation from country to country.

2. Recognising the need for increasing the production base as a long-term measure to achieve substantial increase in exports, Government have extended various concessions to the tea plantation industry like development allowance for new planting and replanting, supply of tea machinery on hire-purchase basis, and promoting the formation of cooperatives amongst the small growers.

Non-availability of wagons in M.P.

4891. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Coal Industry in Madhya Pradesh is passing through a serious crisis due to the accumulation of huge stocks on account of non-availability of wagons; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export Promotion Councils

4892. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review the working of the Export Promotion Councils has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the suggestions made therein; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. The Report of the Committee to review the Working of Export Promotion Councils was laid on the Table of the House on 1st September 1965.

(b) Recommendations have been made in the Report regarding organisational set up and promotional activi-

ties of the Export Promotion Councils and allied matters. The Government Resolution on the Recommendations made in the Report was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 28th February, 1966

(c) The concerned agencies have been advised to implement the suggestions/recommendations pertaining to them Action has been initiated on recommendations on which Government is to take action Quite a number of the recommendations require action on a continuing basis or a long term basis The implementation of the same therefore is a matter of time

Export of Leather Goods

4893. **Shri Ram Kishan Gupta.** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the steps taken to develop tanning industry in order to encourage the export of leather goods in finished form"

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): Apart from setting up of Leather Export Promotion Council Madras which looks after the export promotion of E I tanned hides and skins including E.I tanned leather and Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures Kanpur which looks after the export promotion of other leathers and leather goods, the following are the more important steps taken to develop the tanning industry in order to encourage the export of leather goods in finished form:—

(1) The export of raw hides is banned.

(2) The export of sheep skins except Papras (which is less than 1 per cent of the total production of sheep skins) is also banned.

(3) The export of raw goat skins has been restricted since 1st June 1959 and the export quota is being progressively reduced The present quota is 35 per cent of the best years export during 1954—1958.

(4) The imports of raw hides and skins and vegetable and synthetic tanning materials have been put under open general licence after devaluation.

(5) The leather and leather goods industries have been included in the list of the priority industries and liberal licences are being given for raw materials, spares etc.

(6) The exports of leather goods and footwear are exempted from 10 per cent export duty

(7) Replenishment licences are given for the import of essential materials which are used in the manufacture of goods for export.

(8) A Development Council for leather and leather goods industries is functioning which looks after the growth and development of these industries

(9) Encouragement is given for setting up of leather footwear units for export purposes

Exports to E.E.C. Countries

4894 **Shri George Fernandes**
Shri Madhu Limaye
Shri J. H. Patel

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the total exports by India to the European Economic Community countries have been at a standstill during the past three years, while countries like China, Pakistan and Japan have been successful in increasing their sales to the E.E.C. countries; and

(b) the reasons for the stagnation in India's export trade with European Economic Community countries and the steps taken during the last three years to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) There has been no significant variation in India's exports to the E.E.C. countries in recent

years, although there has been some increase in our exports in 1966-67 over those in 1965-66. ($ 119 5 million against $ 116 4 million). The factors which may have contributed to the increase in the exports from China, Pakistan and Japan into those countries in recent years vary in each case In the case of the Peoples Republic of China, account must be taken of her system of trading and political factors which influence trading relationships with her Japan is highly industrialised and export-oriented country and no comparison between her export performance and that of India could be drawn In the case of Pakistan, the increase in her share of imports in the year 1966 has enabled her merely to retrieve some of the ground lost in previous years, mainly on account of the high price of raw jute, which accounts for over 70 per cent of her exports to the Community market

(b) India's exports to the EEC countries face a number of tariff and non-tariff barriers which affect the flow of trade to this region The EEC is also a highly quality-conscious and competitive market Some of the measures that have been taken to improve our exports are as follows

(1) Bilateral discussions with the authorities concerned regarding the removal of the remaining tariff and non-tariff barriers to our exports coupled with efforts in international forums towards the same end,

(2) Intensification of efforts to secure special tariff treatment to the exports of developing countries in the markets of developed economies, which would considerably help the marketing of a large number of non-traditional items

(3) Preparation of surveys and studies of the European market for our main export products and for products which are likely to be exported to Western Europe,

(4) Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions organised to show to the consumers in the Western countries the range quality of goods available for exports from ;

(5) Organisation of seminars and "India Weeks" withthe active cooperation of Trade Associations in these countries, for providing to the importers and consumers an idea of India's export potentialities and for indentifying the fields in which export promotion activities can yield maximum results within the shortest possible time and

(6) Visits by businessmen to explore the possibilities of increasing our exports in particular fields and to secure orders from the European firms

लघु उद्योग

4895. श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों की कठिनाइयों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को शिकायतें मिली हैं,

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है, और

(ग) लघु उद्योग को बड़े उद्योगों की होड़ में बचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) लघु उद्योग प्राय धन और कच्चे माल की कमी की शिकायत करते हैं ।

(ख) लघु उद्योगों की धन की कमी की कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं । निम्नलिखित सरकारी तथा सम्बानीय एजेंसियां लघु उद्योगों को विभिन्न प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान कर रही हैं ।

1. लम्बे तथा मध्यावधि के ऋण
(1) राज्यों के उद्योग निदेशक
(2) राज्य वित्तीय निगम
(3) राष्ट्रीय लघु उद्योग निगम (किराया खरीद आधार पर मशीनो के सम्भरण के रूप मे)
(4) स्टेट बैंक आफ़ इण्डिया ।

2. कम अवधि के ऋण
(1) स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया
(2) व्यवसायिक बैंक

लघु उद्योग एककों को कार्यकारी पजी की आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति के लिये कम अवधि के ऋण देने के अतिरिक्त, स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और कुछ व्यवसायिक बैंक लघु उद्योगों के लाभ के लिए मध्यावधि के ऋण की कई योजनायें चला रहे हैं ।

लघु एककों को विभिन्न एजेंसियों द्वारा दी जाने वाली सहायता प्रति वर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है । आर्थिक आवश्यकताओ की पूर्ति के लिए स्टेट बैंक आफ़ इण्डिया ने लघु एककों को अधिक सुविधाए प्रदान करने के लिए हाल ही में कदम उठाए हैं । राज्य वित्त निगमो के श्रीनगर में हाल ही में हुए सम्मेलन में रिजर्व बैंक आफ़ इण्डिया के गवर्नर ने लघु उद्योग के सामने आने वाली आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख किया और राज्य वित्त निगमो को लघु उद्योगो को यथा सम्भव अधिक सहायता करने का अनुरोध किया था ।

जहां तक कच्चे माल का सम्बन्ध है वास्तविक उपभोक्ताओ को वर्ष 1966–67 से इस्पात तथा दूसरे कच्चे माल के आयात के लिए आयात नीति में उदारता बरतने के परिणामस्वरूप प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों में लगे औद्योगिक एकक अपनी पूरी क्षमता के लिए आवश्यक आयातित कच्चे माल को आयात करने के हकदार हैं । गैर प्राथमिकता प्राप्त उद्योगों में लगे लघु एककों को भी 1966 67 के गत वर्षों की अपेक्षा कच्चे माल के आयात लाइसेंस उदारता से दिये जाते हैं ।

(ग) लघु उद्योगों को बड़े उद्योगों की होड़ से संरक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पग उठाए गए हैं :

(1) दोनों में अलग अलग उत्पादन क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करना, (2) कुछ वस्तुओं के उत्पादन को लघु उद्योगों के लिए सुरक्षित करना (3) लघु तथा बड़े उद्योगों का समन्वित विकास करना जिसमें पहले वाले दूसरे के सहायक के रूप में काम करते हैं (4) लघु एककों को उत्पादन करों में छूट देना (5) लघु उद्योगों को रियायती दरों पर बिजली का सम्भरण करना तथा (6) सरकारी खरीदों में लघु एककों को मूल्य में प्राथमिकता देना आदि ।

Night Duty Allowance to Ticket Cchecking Staff

4896. **Dr. Karni Singh:**
Shrimati Niriep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply give to Starred Question No. 347 on the 7th April 1967 and state:

(a) whether the decision taken as a result of the discussions with the organised labour regarding grant of Night Duty Allowance to the Railway Ticket Checking Staff has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Necessary orders were issuc to the Railway Aadministrations in April 1967 extending the benefit of Night Duty Allowance to all categories of staff including the Ticket Checking Staff subject to their being rostered to work on a "continuous" or "intensive" rostered under the Hours of Employment Regulations These orders are being implemented by the Railways.

विशेष गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

4897. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली में रिहायश की कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार का विचार निकटवर्ती स्थानों जैसे मेरठ, हापुड, पलवल, गुड़गाव, सोनीपत इत्यादि के लिए कुछ विशेष गाड़िया चलाने का है;

(ख) क्या हापुड़ से बहुत सवेरे आने वाले दैनिक यात्रियो को हो रही कठिनाइय को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उन्हे हापुड से दिल्ली-गाजियाबाद शटल चलाने के लिये कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस गाड़ी को हापुड स्टेशन पर रोकने की सुविधा देने का प्रश्न भी विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब क निर्ण किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) दिल्ली क्षेत्र के विभिन्न खण्डो पर अतिरिक्त गाड़िया चलाने के लिए रेले जांच कर रही है और इसके लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधाओं की योजना बनायी गयी है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य की कमी के अलावा, गाजियाबाद-दिल्ली शटल को हापुड़ तक बढ़ाना परिचालन की दृष्टि से व्यावहारिक नही है क्योकि हापुड़ में पर्याप्त सुविधाओ का अभाव है। हापुड़ में पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया गया था लेकिन फिलहाल ऐसा करने का औचित्य नही पाया गया है।

हैदराबाद के निकट रेलगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

4898. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मार्च, 1967 में फिश प्लेटें हटाये जाने के कारण एक रेलगाड़ी हैदराबाद के निकट पटरी से उतर गई थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सम्बद्ध व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं। मार्च, 1967 में हैदराबाद के पास किसी तरह की कोई गाड़ी दुर्घटना नही हुई थी।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नही उठता।

शाहदरा स्टेशन पर आसाम मेल को रोकना

4899. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शाहदरा और गाजियाबाद के निवासियों ने रेलवे प्रशासन से कहा है कि आसाम मेल शाहदरा स्टेशन पर 4.12 म० प० और 5.45 म० प० के बीच ठहरा करे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यहां से भारी सख्या में व्यक्ति और विद्यार्थी गाजियाबाद नौकरी करने और शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए जाते हैं और इस गाड़ी में हां पर न रुकने के कारण उन्हें कठिनाई होती है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा)

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग) 29 अप गाडी तथा दिल्ली शाहदरा में क्रमश 16 45 बजे और 16 28 बजे पहुचने वाली 372 डाउन और 3 एम० डा० गाडिया गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली शाहदरा तक चलने वाले यात्रियो के लिए लगभग पर्याप्त है । इसलिए 85 अप असम डाकगाडी जो कि लम्बी दूरी की एक तेज गाडी है, को वहा ठहराने का औचित्य नही है ।

बरौनी के निकट मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

4900. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री रा.म सिंह अयरवाल

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या 25 मार्च, 1967 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' में प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि बरौनी के निकट बछवारा के निकट ईस्टर्न कौबल के पास एक मालगाडी के तीन डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे, और

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) सम्भवत आशय उस दुर्घटना से है जिसमें 24-3-1967 को बछवाडा स्टेशन के पूर्वी केबिन के पास न० 957 अप एक्सप्रेस मालगाडी के 11 माल डिब्बे पटरी से उतर गये थे ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण की जांच की जा रही है ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना मे कोई व्यक्ति नहीं मारा गया और न कोई घायल हुआ था । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,483 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है ।

तनजानिया के साथ व्यापार-समझौता

4901. श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत और तनजानिया के बीच एक व्यापार समझौता हुआ है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन वस्तुओ के नाम क्या हैं जिनका दोनो देशो के बीच विनिमय किया जायेगा, और

(ग) समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) (क) जी ग

(ख) तनजानिया से भारत मे आयात होने वाली मुख्य वस्तुए ये हैं

काजू, सिसल रटसन तथा रेशा, रगाई तथा चमडा कमाने के पदार्थ, अनिर्मित हाथी दात, गोला, लौंग, अलौह धातु टूट फूट, कपास, खालें तथा चर्म, वसाए और वनस्पति तेल । भारत से तनजानिया को निर्यात होने वाली मुख्य वस्तुए ये हैं वस्त्र, खाद्य तथा पेय पदार्थ, कृत्रिम उत्पाद, रासायनिक उत्पाद, तथा साबुन, बिजली इस्पात उत्पाद, इंजीनियरी वस्तुए, बिजली का सामान, घरेलू तथा इमारती सामान, लोहे का सामान, रबड की वस्तुए, चमडे का माल जिसमे कृत्रिम चमड़े की वस्तुएं शामिल हैं, हस्तशिल्प तथा गृह उद्योग उत्पाद और विविध सामान जैसे

नारियल जटा तथा नारियल जटा के उत्पाद, जूते, तम्बू, त्रिपाल तथा कैनवेस, रेजर ब्लेड, फाउण्टेन पेन, प्लास्टिक की वस्तुएं, पुस्तकें तथा मुद्रित सामग्री, लाख तथा चमड़ा आदि।

(ग) यह व्यापार करार 28 जनवरी, 1966 की अपनी निष्पादन तिथि से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए लागू रहेगा और उसके बाद तय हुए संशोधनों के साथ दो और वर्षों के लिये जारी रहेगा।

इसका उद्देश्य भारत तथा तनजानिया के बीच दोनों देशों के पारस्परिक लाभ के लिए निकटतर व्यापारिक तथा आर्थिक सम्बन्ध बढ़ाना है।

कडवाकुडक के समीप मालगाड़ी की दुर्घटना

4902. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद दक्कन मध्य प्रदेश रेलवे में विजयवाड़ा त्रिगुटा खंड में स्थित कडवाकुडुक रेलवे स्टेशन के समीप एक मालगाड़ी दुर्घटनाग्रस्त हो गई थी जिसका समाचार 27 अप्रैल, 1967 के 'नवभारत टाइम्स' में छपा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के कारण जान और माल की कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (श्री चे० सु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां। 26-4-1967 को लगभग 1.33 बजे जब नं० 1716 अप डीजल माल-गाड़ी कडवाकुडुक स्टेशन से गुजर रही थी तब उसके 8 माल डिब्बे पटरीसे उतर गये और 10 माल डिब्बे उलट गये

(ख) दुर्घटना गाड़ी के एक माल डिब्बे का अगला बायां जर्नल टूट जाने के कारण हुई।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई। लेकिन 2 रेल कर्मचारियों को हलकी चोटें पहुंची। रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग 1,67,171 60 रुपये की क्षति का अनुमान है।

Use of Non-Ferrous Metals

4903 **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 33 on the 7th September, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government have since redefined the expressions "industrial" and "commercial" and relate them not to the quality of the copper and brass product but to the end use of that product for "commercial" or "industrial" purposes,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to prevent the use of industrial quality products for bathroom fittings, staircases etc ?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b) The expressions "Industrial" and "Commercial" in relation to non-ferrous flat products like sheets strips were introduced in 1962 in connection with the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of non-ferrous metals by the manufacturers of semis. The distinction was made primarily with a view to ensure that the foreign ex-

change allocated was utilised for the manufacture of semis meant for industrial use and production of commercial quality semis which find application in the manufacture of utensils, building hardware etc was kept at the lowest level The term "Industrial products" covered cold rolled close-tolerance strips/sheets used mostly in Engineering Industries The term "Commercial products" covered hot rolled sheets, circles etc used in the manufacture of less essential items like utensils, building hardware, etc

The specifications for non-ferrous semi-flat products are prescribed by the various institutions such as British Standards and Indian Standards with reference to the physical and chemical characteristics and the manufacturing tolerance for that particular non-ferrous semis Detailed specifications in respect of each end use are also evolved by the user industry who place orders on the semi-manufacturers There are a very large number of such user industries and it is virtually impossible for any Central agency to draw specifications in terms of the end-use of the semis In view of this the specifications are drawn up mainly with reference to the composition of the metals, the shape size and surface finish of the products and the tolerance permissible on the width and thickness of the product.

(c) There is no statutory control on the distribution of semis and the manufacturers are free to sell them to the actual users or through the authorised agents and stockists A very much higher percentage of foreign exchange is allocated for the import of non ferrous metals for the manufacture of cold rolled sheets and strips used mostly for industrial purposes Compared to the hot-rolled sheets which are used in the manufacture of non-essential items like the utensils, domestic hardware etc, for which the quota allocation is very small, the semis made out of cold-rolled sheets are more expensive and therefore is less tendency for the cold rolled products being used for non-essential purposes.

Demand for Coal

4904. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a fall in the demand for coal,

(b) whether there has been a rivision in the targets for the coal production during the Fourth Plan period on account of this fall,

(c) the total cost of the modernisation programme and its import content; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent on this during the Fourth Plan period, showing the total outlay and the foreign exchange content?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) The Government has no specific programme as such, for the modernisation of the coal industry

(d) Does not arise

Prices of Ammonium Sulphate

4905. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 714 on the 7th April, 1967 and state:

(a) whether Government have taken into consideration the international prices of Ammonium Sulphate, Urea and Muriate of Potash before entering into an agreement with the U.S.S.R.; and

(b) the comparative prices of these fertilizers?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is not in the business interests of the State Trading Corporation to publicise the details of the contracts. Prices are always negotiated on the basis of various factors like availability of foreign exchange, sources of supply, mode of packing i.e whether in bulk or bags, urgency of import, period of delivery, etc.

Luckeesarai Railway Accident

4906. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner of Railway Safety has submitted his final report on the Luckeesarai Railway accidents of the 24th October, 1966;

(b) whether the report suggests remodelling of the Railway Station, and

(c) whether Government will lay the two reports, preliminary and final, on the Table?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). No.

(c) The preliminary report is only a brief narrative report containing the provisional findings.

The Government will lay the final report of the Commissioner of Railway Safety, which is a comprehensive one, on the Table when it is received and the Government have satisfied themselves that there is no likelihood of the matter becoming subjudice as a result of police prosecution.

Tea Finance and Guarantee Corporation

4907. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendation of an expert body regarding the setting up of a separate Tea Finance and Gurantee Corporation, and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government came to the conclusion that it would not be worth while to set up a separate financing agency, as suggested, exclusively for the tea industry because, on account of the large expenditure on overheads involved, the ultimate cost to the tea planters of loans that they may secure from such an agency will not be cheaper than that at which they can secure loans from other sources In order, however to assist the tea industry in securing loans for development purposes, it has been decided in principle to enlarge the scope of the Tea Plantation Finance Scheme operated by the Tea Board and to modify its operation suitably to remove the difficulties experienced by the tea planters in furnishing adequate security for the loans obtained from the Tea Board?

Shortage of Galvanised Tin Sheets

4908. Shri N S. Sharma:
Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Brij Bhushan Lal:
Shri S. R. Damani:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of galvanised tin sheets in the country,

(b) the total production of the sheets in the country at present, and

(c) whether Government propose to raise the production capacity of sheets by setting up more units in the public or the private sectors?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr Chenna Reddy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present only Tata Iron and Steel Co are producing Galvanised Sheets in the country at the rate of about 1800 tonnes per month The production is expected to be doubled shortly.

(c) The produtcion is expected to increased substantially after September 1967, when the zinc imports of Messrs Tata Iron and Steel Co and Messrs Indian Iron and Steel Co. are likely to materialise Rourkela will also start production of galvanised sheets in September, 1967. It is not considered necessary to set up any further capacity at this stage

Industrial Production

4910. **Shri S. R. Damani:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any agency to record the performance of all the firms and/or proprietory concerns licensed/registered under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 in regard to industrial production, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F A Ahmed): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is the Directorate General of Technical Development, which is an Attached Office of the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company Affairs

Export of Manganese Ore

4911 **Shri S R Damani:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation could not maintain exports of manganese ore at the level of 1965 66 and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reasons for fall in export chiefly are:—

(i) Emergence of new sources of supply near the cosuming countries, (ii) Increase in the production of captive mines of consumers, (iii) Lesser dependence on manganese ore in steel production due to technological advances, (iv) growing internal requirements of manganese ore on account of increased production of ferro-manganese and steel, and (v) change in the pattern of sales of manganese ore from barters to Cash Sales.

Manufacture of Newsprint

4912 **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether experiments are being conducted on the manufacture of newsprint from the fir trees growing on the Himalayan ranges

(b) whether it is proposed to set up factories for the purpose and

(c) if so, where?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed). (a) The Forest Research Institute and College, Dehradun, have carried out work on Abies pindrow Royle (Silver fir) from Himalayas for manufacture of ground wood pulp and it is reported that this wood is a suitable for raw material for the production of newsprint

(b) and (c) It is proposed to set up a newsprint factory in private sector in Himachal Pradesh for which negotiations between State Government and the Indian Coy for supply of raw materials are in progress

Meeting of the UNCTAD

4913. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state·

(a) whether a meeting of the UNCTAD was held in Geneva in September, 1965;

(b) the issues discussed and decisions, if any, taken at the meeting, and

(c) when the next meeting is going to be held

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir but a meeting of the Trade and Development Board of the UNCTAD (4th session) was held in Geneva from the 10th August to the 23rd September 1965

(b) The two major subjects taken up at the meeting of that Board were, a review of the implementation of the recommendations of the first UNCTAD and preparations for the second UNCTAD The Board adopted a draft provisional agenda for the second Conference and decided to accept the offer of the Government of India of host facilities for the second Conference

(c) The fifth session of the Trade and Development Board is to be held in Geneva from the 15th August to the 8th September, 1967

Transfer of Muslim Railway Employees from Jamalpur Workshop

4914 Shri Kedar Paswan
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum signed by the leading citizens of Monghyr in regard to the transfer of some employees from the Jamalpur Railway Workshop last year, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to cancel the transfer orders passed on the said employees?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M Poonacha): (a) Yes

(b) No

Price of Cotton

4915. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state the extent to which Government have been able to requisition the cotton bales from the producers and co-operative societies and how far it has proved effective in reducing the prices of cotton?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi). So far 1,09 150 bales of cotton in all have been requisitioned from merchants and cooperative societies Requisitioning cotton along with other measures aimed at orderly marketing and equitable distribution of the available supplies of cotton has had some effect on cotton prices although not to the extent desired No requisitioning has been done from the producers direct

Committees in Ministry of Railways

4916 Shri S R Damani
Shri Bibhuti Mishra
Shri K N Tiwary.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether any Committees have been formed under his Ministry

(b) if so the constitution of such Committees and since when they have been so working,

(c) the nature and functions performed by the Committees,

(d) the number of meetings of such Committees held during 1966-67 and

(e) the nature of recommendations, suggestions, resolutions and proposals submitted to Government by the Committees and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M. Poonacha): (a) to (e) Apart from the purely Technical and Departmental Committees dealing with various problems affecting Railway working, Committees constituted together with the related information are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library see* No LT—952/67.]

Stoppage of Train at Barakar Station

4917. **Shri Deven Sen:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that excepting the Coal-field Express and the Sealdah Pathankot Express, there is no arrangement for the stoppage in the night of any up-going train at Barakar Station, Eastern Railway which lies in an industrial belt,

(b) whether previously all important trains including the Bombay Mail used to stop at Barakar Station; and

(c) whether Government would consider the desirability of making arrangement for the stoppage of 3 Up Doon Express and 61 Up Janata Express at Barakar station?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No 375 Up Burdwan-Dhanbad Passenger is scheduled to stop at Barakar at 21 50 hours after the departure from there of 309 Up Coal-field Express at 20 37 hours.

(b) No. A check of Time Tables for the last 20 years has revealed that 3 Up Bombay Mail had never a stoppage at Barakar

(c) Provision of stoppages of 9 Up Doon Express and 61 Up Janata Express at Barakar station has been considered but not found justified.

Bhilai Steel Plant

4918. **Shri Deven Sen:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a large number of employees working at Bhilai Steel Plant on daily wages from 1957-58;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) whether Government propose to convert them into a Regular Establishment?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir, From 1957-58 onwards, the Bhilai Steel Plant does not engage an employee on daily wages.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

शाहदरा–सहारनपुर के बीच छोटी रेलवे लाइन

4919. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(अ) क्या शाहदरा और सहारनपुर के बीच की छोटी लाइन में सुधार करने के लिए कोई और कार्यक्रम भी क्रियान्वित किये गये हैं;

(ब) क्या यह सच है कि इस लाइन पर यात्रियों की बहुत भीड़ रहती है और वहां के कुप्रबन्ध के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या इसे बड़ी लाइन में बदलने के लिए सुझाव प्राप्त हुए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार की उनके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) 1964–65 और 1965–66 में यात्रियों की संख्या क्रमशः 39,21,294 और 40, 51, 097 थी । अभी हाल में इस लाइन के कार्य संचालन के सम्बन्ध में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

1960 की हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारी

4920. **श्री राम सिंह अहीरवाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० लि० मधुकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 863 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को अब उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त हो गई है जिन्हें 1960 की रेलवे हड़ताल में भाग लेने पर दण्ड दिया गया था परन्तु जिन्हें क्षमा कर दिया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसमें और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० गु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 7 अप्रैल, 1967 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 863 से सम्बन्धित एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है, जिसमें सूचना दी गयी है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L T–953/67]

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

माल उतारने का भाड़ा

4921. **श्री राम सिंह अहीरवाल :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 7 अप्रैल, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 829 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या माल गाड़ियों से माल उतारने के भाड़े की दरों में संशोधन करने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उस सम्बन्ध में और कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० गु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) 5 मई, 1967 से प्रभार में संशोधन कर दिया गया है । पिछले और संशोधित प्रभारों का एक तुलनात्मक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या एल टी–954/67]

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Refreshment Rooms at Delhi/New Delhi Stations

4922. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that some basic amenities like cold drinks and hot tea with sugar are not available in the First Class Refreshment Rooms at Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No. The service of tea with sugar was maintained in the refreshment rooms at Delhi and New Delhi even when the sugar quota was drastically reduced during April, 1967. Cold drinks are also supplied though all brands are not available due to the difficulty of the manufacturers on

account of curtailment of their sugar quotas

(b) Does not arise

Over/Under Bridges in U P.

4923 **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number and details of the over/under-bridges proposed to be taken up for construction in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68, and

(b) the amount allotted for the purpose during the same period?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M Poonacha). (a) and (b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have, in June 1967, forwarded a list of 17 road over/under-bridges for being constructed during 4th Plan period, indicating 1st priority to the construction of two road over bridges—(i) one in replacement of the level crossing on G T Road in Kanpur and (ii) the other in replacement of the level crossing on Agra Jagner-Tantpur Road in Agra The Railways concerned have already included these proposals in their Works Programmes with provisions to the extent of Rs 40,000/ towards Railway's share of the cost of the work, during 1967-68

Any other road over-bridge work being taken up during 1967 68 would depend on further priority being indicated by the State Government and plans estimate and share of cost as between the Railways and State Government also being finalised

Coal Wagons Allotted to U P.

4924 **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey.** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state

(a) the total number of coal wagons allotted to Uttar Pradesh during 1966 67,

(b) the requirements of Uttar Pradesh during the same period, and

(c) the reasons for shortage, if any?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) The total number of wagons for movement of coal including soft coke, hard coke and decontrolled varieties of coals despatches to Uttar Pradesh during 1966 67 is of the order of 2,34,000

(b) It is not possible to indicate correctly the requirements for decontrolled coals/coke Regarding controlled coals the total quantity recommended by the State Government and Central Sponsoring Authorities and accepted in full during the year is 111 881 wagons

(c) No areas in U P have suffered any shortage

Export of Minerals

4925 **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of principal minerals during 1966-67, and

(b) the names of the main foreign markets to which these were exported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b) A statement showing the value of foreign exchange earned through exports of principal minerals together with the names of the main foreign markets to which they were exported during eleven months (April 1966 Feb 1967) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No LT-955/67] Corresponding details for March 1967 are not yet available

Export of Railway Wagons

4926. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that India is exporting railway wagons to some countries,

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which railway wagons will

be exported during 1967 and

(c) on what terms and how much foreign currency will be earned thereby?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Exports of railway wagons including coaches and locos and parts thereof during 1967 (upto February for which official statistics are available) have been made to Burma and Kenya Exports are expected to be made to Hungary Ceylon etc also during the year 1967

(c) *Country*	*Export in Rs lakhs*	*Mode of payment*
(i) Burma	Rs 0 83	Against foreign exchange
(ii) Kenya	Rs 14 60	Payment in Indian Rupees against World Bank loan
(iii) Hungary (contract finalised by S T C)	Rs 255 00	Deferred payment in non-convertible India Rupees in accordance with the Trade and Payments agreement between India & Hungary
(iv) Ceylon (contract under negotiation)	Rs 31 00	The quotation is both on cash terms and on deferred payment terms

Reservation of Berths for Jodhpur Mail

4927 **Shri S S Kothari** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) Whether it is a fact that there is a long waiting list practically every day for the reservation of berths in the first-class and third class compartments of the Jodhpur Mail

(b) if so whether Government propose to introduce one more train for Jodhpur and

(c) the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M Poonacha) (a) No

(b) and (c) There is not sufficient traffic justification at present for an additional train between Delhi and Jodhpur nor running of an additional train on this route is operationally feasible for want of spare line capacity on certain sections en oute and terminal facilities at Delhi However, to afford relief to passengers the loads of 93/94 Dn Jodhpur Mails have been augmented by one third class coach with effect from 1-4-1967

Plantation Inquiry Commission

4928 **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu**
Shri B K Modak.
Shri Bhagaban Das
Shri Umanath
Shri P Gopalan
Shri C K Chakrapani

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Plantation Enquiry Commission 1956

(b) what were the basic recommendations of the Commission on marketing of tea in India and abroad and on brokers firms in Calcutta/Cochin and

(c) the steps Government have taken so far to implement these recommendations?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) (a) Rs 4 18 808

(b) and (c) A statement indicating the position is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-956/67]

Loan Applications Pending before the Tea Board

4929. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri Bijoy Modak:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) how many loan applications are pending before the Tea Board for housing for plantation workers and extension of areas;

(b) the minimum and maximum time taken to dispose of such loan applications;

(c) the total quantum of loan fund and how much of it has been left unutilised, and

(d) how many small acreage gardens have been allotted funds out of such loan?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) 63 applications in respect of extension of tea areas are pending with the Tea Board The Board has no scheme of giving loans for housing of plantation workers

(b) 12 and 181 days respectively.

(c) Rs. 4 50 crores out of which nothing has been left unutilised

(d) Ten

India United Mills

4930. **Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India United Mills, financed and managed by the Central and Maharashtra Governments, has been running at a loss;

(b) if so, the amount of loss in 1965 and 1966;

(c) the causes of such loss; and

(d) the steps taken to check it?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-957/67]

Joint Controller of Imports and Exports

4931. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state (a) whether Government propose to open an office of Joint Controller of Imports and Exports in Paradeep Port, and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Siding and Line Capacity

4932. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the siding and line capacity of Cuttack, Bhubaneswar and Nergundi, to accommodate iron ore traffic meant for export through Paradeep Port, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Imports by Public Undertakings

4933 **Shri P. Vishwambharan:**
Shri Kameshwar Singh:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Mangalathumadom:

Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether any action has been taken against the concerned executives of the public undertakings for non-utilisation of the imported materials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

मध्य प्रदेश में ट्रैक्टर निर्माण कारखाना

4934. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक ट्रैक्टर निर्माण कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के छतरपुर जिले मे हरपालपुर नामक स्थान चुना है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कारखाने को स्थापित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) नही।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता :

Damage to Railway Line between Khada and Chhitauni by Floods

4935. **Shri Kashi Nath Pandey** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway line between Khada and Chhitauni on the Loop Line in the North-Eastern Railway was very much damaged last year due to heavy floods in Bari-Gandak; and

(b) if so, the precaution taken to save the line from such a damage this year and in future?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) It is a fact that there was extensive damage during 1966 floods to the protection works carried out in the past few years from Kms. 302/4 to 302/10 between Chhitauni and Khadda Stations. There was however no damage to the railway line as a result of this and the train services between these stations were maintained

(b) This damage took place as a result of a breach in Chhitauni Bund on upstream side of Railway line about 4 miles away. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh are making a retired bund at breach site and are providing spurs to prevent such recurrence in future. Further protection works on the Railway bank to enable it to work as a flood embankment are also being undertaken by the State Irrigation Department.

"Nai Chetana" Published by N.C.D.C. Press

4936. **Shri Nambiar :**
Shri C. K. Chakrapani :
Shri Mohammad Ismail :
Shri P. Gopalan :
Shri E. K. Nayanar :

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a booklet "Nai Chetana" was printed in the Press owned by the National Coal Development Corporation,

(b) if so, the total cost of printing the book;

(c) whether the cost of printing was paid by the author; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not recovering the cost from the author:

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The total cost of printing worked out to Rs. 682.70.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Raw Cotton

4937. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah** : Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the value of import licence granted for raw cotton during 1965, 1966 and 1967 so far; and

(b) whether these licences have been issued on the basis of past imports or have been granted against exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) :(a)

In crores of rupees
CIF

1965	1966	1967(upto 16th June)
45.54	53.64	56.69

(b) Licences have been issued to the Mills on the basis of their consumption of imported cotton. Allocations to exporting mills, eligible newly-established mills including co-operative spinning mills and for defence requirements have also been made

Export of Cotton Textiles

4938. **Shri S K. Tapuriah**. Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the value of cotton textiles or piece-goods exported during 1965, 1966 and 1967 so far, and

(b) the value of imported cotton used in these exports?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The value of cotton textiles including cotton piece-goods exported during 1965, 1966 and 1967 (January-February) was Rs 74 47, 79 12 and 15 68 crores respectively

(b) It is difficult to compute the value of imported cotton used in the cotton textiles exported which are of many varieties and each variety has a different proportion of imported cotton

Retiring Room at Khurda Road Junction

4939. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that there are no retiring rooms at Khurda Road Junction on the S.E. Railway, and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to provide retiring rooms at the said junction?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes

(b) Provision of retiring room at this station is not considered justified.

Anniversary of Indian Railway

4940. **Shri Rabi Ray**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 114th Anniversary of the Indian Railways was observed by the Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, how much money was spent during this Anniversary and the different heads on which the money was spent?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 39,300 under the following heads:—

	Rs.
(i) Cultural functions on Zonal Railways and All-India Cultural function at New Delhi	22,000
(ii) Awards and Medals to Railway Employees for outstanding services	15,000
(iii) Prizes to winners of Railway Minister's Essay Competition	2,300

Mechanisation of Traffic Accounts Procedure

4941 **Shri Umanath**
Shri Nambiar:
Shri P. Gopalan.
Shri K. Ramani:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that at a meeting of the Central Staff Council of Railways held on the 26th December, 1964, the President of the said Council pointed out that the vacancies could not be filled as quite a large number of staff was likely to be rendered surplus as a result of mechanisation of traffic accounts procedure,

(b) whether any instructions were issued to the Departments concerned regarding the policy for filling up the vacancies,

(c) whether the Western Railway Employees Union had represented to Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes, on the Western Railway at a meeting of the Central Staff Council of the Accounts Department.

(b) Yes Instructions provided for redeployment of surplus Clerks grade I from Traffic Accounts against the vacancies reserved for direct recruitment of graduates in the General Accounts Units

(c) Yes

(d) The Union were advised by the Railway Administration that a number of Clerks grade II officiating as Clerks Grade I in the Traffic Accounnts offices had been transferred to General Accounts offices against the 20 per cent quota reserved for direct recruitment of graduates. Therefore, it cannot be said that this action hampered the promotional prospects of the staff in the General Accounts offices as they had no legitimate right for promotion to these vacancies which were reserved for appointment of directly recruited graduates

Guest Houses Maintained by Tea Board

4942. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri K. Halder:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of guest houses maintained by the Tea Board in this country;

(b) the total strength of personnel employed in these guest houses; and

(c) the capital and recurring expenditure incurred on these guest bouses during the last three years?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course

मेरठ सिटी जंक्शन पर इंजन की दिशा मोड़ने का उपकरण (टर्नटेबल)

4943. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री 2 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1383 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मेरठ सिटी जंक्शन पर भारी इंजनों की दिशायें मोड़ने वाला उपकरण का जो पुर्जा मिल गया है उसका नाम क्या है,

(ख) क्या शेष उपकरणों का इंडेन्ट कर लिया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) इंजनों की दिशा मोड़ने का उपकरण लगाने की योजना किस तारीख तक क्रियान्वित हो जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) 75 फुट व्यास का एक घूम चक्कर मिल गया है ।

(ख) घूम चक्कर लगाने के लिये चक्कर पटरी और फिटिंग के सामान की व्यवस्था रेलवे कारखानों की मार्फत करने का विचार है ।

(ग) यह योजना नवम्बर, 1965 में बनायी गयी थी और आशा है कि जून, 1968 में पूरी हो जायेगी ।

Inscription on Railway Properties

4944. Shri Biswanarayan Shastri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are aware that an inscription running "Stolen from I.R." is inscribed on certain furniture and fixture of the Railway Coaches and on Railway Stations; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) The practice of stenciling/inscribing the legend "Stolen from I.R." on coach fittings was in vogue on Central and some sections of the Northeast Frontier Railways some 10 to 12 years ago and has since been

discontinued Instructions have again been issued to the Railway Administrations to obliterate such markings where they exist even now.

(b) Does not arise, in view of 'a' above.

J.K. Rayon Mill

4945. Shri Bhogendra Jha:
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether the J K Rayon mill, employing about 1,200 workers is to be closed shortly as announced by its Director,

(b) whether this announcement is in response to the imposition of excise duty on viscose filament rayon, and

(c) whether Government propose to take over the mill and run the same under their own management so that the mill's functioning without any interruption is ensured?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b) It has been reported by the All India Chemicals and Rayon Workers Federation, Kanpur that notices have been served by J K Rayon management on the workers regarding the closure of the factory as it is unable to bear the burden of increased excise levy Government have no other information

(c) Does not arise

दो पहिये वाली गाड़ियों के इंजनों का निर्माण

4946. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कीटनाशक दवाइयों के छिड़कने के लिये दो पहियों वाली गाड़ियों के छोटे इंजनों का निर्माण आरम्भ हो गया है ,

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्षों में उनका कहां से आयात किया गया था और उन पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च की गई थी ;

(ग) इसके परिणाम स्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी बचत होगी ; और

(घ) इसकी उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) और (ख) जी हां । दो पहियों वाले छोटे स्प्रेयरों के लिए उपयुक्त इंजनों का निर्माण कुछ वर्षों से हो रहा है । पहले इस प्रकार के इंजनों का प्राय इगलैंड और अमरीका से आयात होता था । किन्तु पिछले दो वर्षों में इनका कोई आयात नही हुआ । आयात की मात्रा तथा उनका विदेशी मुद्रा मे मूल्य के बारे मे पृथक आकडे उपलब्ध नही हैं । क्योंकि ऐसे इजनो का दूसरे उद्देश्यो के लिए भी प्रयोग हो सकता है ।

(ग) 300 रुपये प्रति इजन ।

(घ) 1966 मे इन इजनो के उत्पादन की सख्या 13,761 थी ।

बैरागढ - भोपाल फाटक पर रेलगाडी की ट्रक से टक्कर

4947. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी: क्या रेलवे मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 20 जून, 1967 के 'हिन्दुस्तान' मे प्रकाशित यह समाचार सही है कि भोपाल से कुछ दूर स्थित बैरागढ फाटक पर रेलगाडी की एक ट्रक के साथ टक्कर हो जाने से तीन व्यक्ति मारे गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना होने के क्या कारण थे , और

(ग) इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां । दुर्घटना 31-5-1967 को हुई ।

(ख) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि ट्रक के ड्राइवर ने समपार को उस समय पार करने की कोशिश की जब कि सामने से गाड़ी पहुंच रही थी ।

(ग) चूकि इस दुर्घटना मे गलती करने वाले ट्रक ड्राइवर की मृत्यु हो गई, इसलिए उसके विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नही की जा सकी ।

रूस को बकरे की खालों का निर्यात

4948. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने इस वर्ष के अन्त तक रूस को छः लाख बकरे की खालों का निर्यात करने का निर्णय किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में अन्य देशों को खालों का निर्यात करने से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई , और

(ग) भारतीय मुद्रा मे उसका मूल्य कितना है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार से आवश्यक जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ख) 1964-65, 1965-66 और 1966-67 मे क्रमशः 914 लाख रु०, 985 लाख रु० तथा 1354 लाख रु० की बकरे की कच्ची खालों का निर्यात किया गया । 1964-65, 1965-66 तथा 1966-67 में बकरे की कमाई हुई खालों के निर्यात का मूल्य क्रमशः 1100 लाख रु०, 1255 लाख रु० तथा 2794 लाख रु० था ।

(ग) यह जानकारी नही रखी जाती ।

Cost of Production of Textiles

4949. Shri Kameshwar Singh :
Dr. Karni Singh :
Shri Madhu Limaye :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of experts to study the cost of production of the various types of textiles, and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be appointed and who will be its members?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No. Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Railway Staff

4950. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Railway Board have ordered that Railway Staff who have been at the same station for over five years be posted to another post at the same station instead of transferring them to other stations;

(b) whether the Railway Board have also ordered that Railway staff should not be transferred, if they are in occupation of railway quarters,

(c) if the reply to parts (a) and (b) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for transferring staff in Bhusawal Division of the Central Railway in violation of the above order and

(d) whether it is also a fact that almost all Office-bearers of one Railway Mazdoor Union are being transferred?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

Running of Diesel Car between Itarsi and New Yard

4951. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Employees working in the New Yard, Bhilakheli had approached the Railway Board to sanction the running of a Diesel car between Itarsi and New Yard, as has been done in the case of staff working at New Katni; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No request has been received by the Railway Board A request was, however, received in March 1967 by the Divisional Superintendent, Bhusaval, from the Itarsi Branch of the Central Railway Mazdoor Sangh for the provision of a diesel rail car service between Itarsi station and the Loco Shed in the new yard at Itarsi

(b) Three Shuttle trains are, at present, running between Itarsi station and Itarsi New Yard A new road is also under construction for facility of the staff. Introduction of diesel rail cars is not operationally feasible due to non-availability thereof and lack of capacity on the section

New Yard at Itarsi

4952. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons living in the New Yard at Itarsi.

(b) the number that come to Itarsi daily and go from there to New Yard;

(c) whether it is a fact that the shuttle running between Itarsi and New Yard is generally detailed on account of congestion on other lines and

(d) if so, whether a separate line between D & C cabins is proposed to be laid for avoiding detention and facilitating early movement of the shuttle?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) 347.

(b) 1771

(c) The shuttle services are sometimes delayed for a variety of reasons for example timings of the shuttle services clash with Mail and Express trains and other Passenger trains when the latter run late. The shuttle services are also sometimes delayed due to operational difficulties during certain periods.

(d) There is no proposal to provide a separate line between D & C cabins

Trade with South Vietnam

4953. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri B. K Modak:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the details of our existing trade relations with South Vietnam;

(b) the total value of annual exports to South Vietnam during the last three years and the items thus exported;

(c) the list of items exported to South Vietnam in May, 1967;

(d) whether any imported items have been exported to South Vietnam and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). India is having favourable balance of trade with South Vietnam as would be seen from the following table:—

Year	Exports to S. Vietnam	Imports from S. Vietnam	(Value Rs. 000) Balance of Trade
1963-64	249,86	19,44	(+) 230,42
1964-65	388,15	14,19	(+) 373,96
1965-66	287,35	Neg.	(+) 287,35

The main items of our exports to South Vietnam are:—

1 Iron and Steel

2 Sugar.

3 Machinery

4. Chemicals elements and compounds.

5 Transport Equipment, and

6 Lac

As regards our imports from South Vietnam, Rice is the only sizable item

(c) There have been no exports from India to South Vietnam during May, 1967.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) On purely commercial considerations

Industries in South Andamans

4954. **Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andamans Administration do not permit starting of industries in South Andamans and whether land is not given for the same, and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

छोटी पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियां

4955. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद:** क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री 9 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 391 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रिजर्व बैंक ने 1947 से 1967 तक की अवधि में उन विभिन्न साधनों का सर्वेक्षण किया है जिनसे छोटी लिमिटेड कम्पनियों को धन प्राप्त होता है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) तथा (ख). रिजर्व बैंक ने 1956–57 से छोटी पब्लिक लिमिटेड कम्पनियों पर अध्ययन प्रारम्भ किया था। इस सम्बन्ध में किया गया अन्तिम अध्ययन 1964–65 के वर्ष का है। अध्ययन जिन साधनों व निधियों के प्रयोगों का संकेत करता है तथा जिस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा है, वह सब भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के प्रत्येक मास में प्रकाशित होने वाले बुलेटिन में समय समय पर प्रकाशित कर दिया गया है।

लाइसेंस जारी करना

4956. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री 9 जून, 1967 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 397 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह

बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जारी कि येगये आयात लाइसेसों की सार्थ-वार, सूची क्यों तैयार नही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : लाइसेसो सम्बन्धी आकडे लाइसेस धारियो के अनुसार रखे जाते है क्योंकि सीमा शुल्क समाहर्ता तथा रिजर्व बैंक आफ इडिया केवल उन पार्टियो के ही नामो की जानकारी चाहते हैं जिन्हे लाइसेस दिये जाते है। सार्थ-वार आकड़े रखना आयात व्यापार नियत्रण विनियमों के अन्तर्गत आवश्यक नही है और इस कार्य मे बहुत परिश्रम करना होता है, विशेषत यदि उस सार्थ के कई सहायक सार्थ हों। जहा तक आयात व्यापार नियत्रण का सम्बन्ध है इस प्रकार की जानकारी एकत्र करने से कोई लाभप्रद प्रयोजन सिद्ध नही होता।

Board of Trade

4957 **Shri Yashpal Singh :**
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is intended to merge the Board of Trade with the import and Export Advisory Council, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh). (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration

Trade Fair in Madras

4958. **Shri Umanath :**
Shri Nambiar :
Shri Satya Narain Singh :
Shri E. K. Nayanar :
Shri C. K. Chakrapani :

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the total available space in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair to be held in Madras from January, 1968;

(b) the total space reserved so far by the Central Government Departments, State Governments and various public sector undertakings;

(c) the total amount to be paid for the space reserved by these authorities, and

(d) the total space booked by foreign countries so far?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) : We have been informed by the Organisers of the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair, Madras that —

(a) The total space available in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair is 2 million sq ft.

(b) The total space booked so far by the Central Government Departments, State Governments and various by various foreign countries is 6,83,119 sq ft

(c) The total rent recoverable from these departments is Rs 17,45,457 00

(d) The total space so far booked by various foreign countries is 1,48,878 sq ft

Expansion of Steel Plants

4959. **Shri Rabi Ray :**
Shri Madhu Limaye :
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:
Shri G. S Mishra .
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary :
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa :
Shri Bhogendra Jha :

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken a decision not to start a fifth steel plant in the next few years,

(b) whether Government have instead decided to expand the capacity of the existing plants; and

(c) if so, the details of expansion programmes for the steel plants in public and private sectors?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr Chenna Reddy): (a) and (c) The Draft outline Fourth Five Year Plan envisages preliminary work on some new sites, and expansions of the existing steel plants in the public and private sectors as indicated below

	Target capacity by end of the Fourth Plan (in million tonnes of steel ingots)
PUBLIC SECTOR	
Expansion of	
Bhilai Steel Plant	from 2 5 to 3 2
Durgapur Steel Plant	from 1 6 to 3 4
Rourkela Steel Plant	from 1 8 to 2 5
PRIVATE SECTOR	
Indian Iron & Steel Co	from 1 0 to 1 3

(M/s Tata Iron and Steel Co is expected to achieve higher production of 2 2 million tonnes from their existing plant of 2 0 million tonnes rated capacity)

2 The Fourth Five Year Plan programme for iron and steel are being reviewed

Textile Mills in Goa

4960. Shri Shinkre. Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) the names of the licencees who have been given licences for establishing textile mills in Goa and the prescribed time by which these mills have to be erected,

(b) the progress made so far towards the establishment of these mills, and

(c) whether any licence holder has approached Government with the proposals envisaging change of site of the mill from Goa to Maharashtra?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-958/67]

ऐमोनियम सल्फेट का आयात

4981 **श्री मोलड़ प्रसाद :**
श्री रवि राय :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) अप्रैल, 1966 से मार्च, 1967 के बीच की अवधि में ऐमोनियम सल्फेट, कैल्शियम ऐमोनाइट्रेट तथा पोटाश के मोरियेट के आयात पर कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हुई, और

(ख) इस विदेशी मुद्रा का भुगतान किस प्रकार किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) अप्रैल, 1966 से फरवरी, 1967 तक आयात किये गये ऐमोनियम सल्फेट और पोटाशियम क्लोराइट (पोटाश म्यूरियेट) का मूल्य निम्नलिखित है —

	शाख रु०
ऐमोनियम सल्फेट शुद्ध या अन्यथा	3628.04
(1) पोटाशियम क्ल राइड, शुद्ध (पोटाश म्यूरियेट)	89 94
(2) पोटाशियम क्लोराइड (पोटाश म्यूरियेट) —वाणिज्यिक	372.39

भारतीय व्यापार के वर्गीकरण मे कैल्शियम ऐमोनाइट्रेट अलग से वर्गीकृत नही है ।

(ख) उर्वरको के आयात का भुगतान अमरीकी सहायता की उधार राशियों, ऋणों, लेखा समंजन और मुक्त साधनों से किया जाता है ।

Deals with Aminchand Pyarelal Group of Railway Board

4962. **Shri Mohanu Prasad:**
Shri Madhu Limaye.
Shri Rabi Ray:
Shri J. H. Patel:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board entered into important scrap and other deals with the Aminchand Pyarelal Group during the period from 1st May, 1957 to 1st April, 1967,

(b) the monetary value of these deals;

(c) whether any tenders were invited, and

(d) whether there was any irregularity in these deals and whether any inquiry has been ordered into this affair?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Control and Decontrol of Essential Commodities

4963. **Shri K. Lakkappa:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the number of essential commodities controlled and decontrolled during the last five years; and

(b) the consequent impact on the economy of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi):

(a) A statement in respect of essential commodities of mass consumption is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No* LT-959/67]

(b) Prices of most of the controlled/regulated commodities have shown a smaller rise over the last four years compared to the rise in the general price level

Scooter Factory in Rajasthan

4964. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any application from the Rajasthan Government for the setting up of a scooter factory in Rajasthan in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Yes

(b) This application, along with some other applications for the grant of industrial licence for the manufacture of scooters, is still under consideration.

Incentive Bonus to Chargemen

4965. **Shri Rabi Ray:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri A. N. Mulla:
Shri S M Banerjee:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the rates of incentive bonus have not been revised in the case of the chargemen in the Railway workshops, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M Poonacha): (a) Yes

(b) The rates of Incentive Bonus already sanctioned for supervisory staff are considered adequate and no increase in these rates is justified

राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों की विदेश-यात्रा

4966 **श्री राम चरण** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत पाच वर्षों में राज्य व्यापार निगम के कितने अधिकारियो को विदेशो का दौरा करने के लिये भेजा गया था, और

(ख) उनकी तकनीकी और विशेष योग्यतायें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह): (क) 53।

(ख) दौरे पर भेजे जाने वाले अधिकारियों का चयन, विशेषत उनके द्वारा सभाले जाने वाले व्यापार की विशिष्ट मदो मे उनके व्यावसायिक अनुभव, वार्ता करने मे उनकी योग्यता और सामान्य रूप से उनकी उपयुक्तता को ध्यान मे रख कर किया जाता है।

राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियों का विदेशों में भेजा जाना

4967 **श्री राम चरण** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1967-68 मे राज्य व्यापार निगम के कितने अधिकारियो को विदेशो मे भेजने का प्रस्ताव है,

(ख) क्या इस प्रयोजन के हेतु चयन करने के लिए कोई विशेष अथवा तकनीकी अर्हता वाछनीय समझी जाती है और

(ग) वे किन कार्यों के लिये विदेशो मे भेजे जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) (क) से (ग) राज्य व्यापार निगम अपने अधिकारियो को दो प्रमुख प्रयोजनो के लिये विदेश भेजता है :—

(1) इसके विदेशी कार्यालयो/प्रदर्शन कक्षो मे निश्चित अवधि के लिये नियुक्ति करके, तथा

(2) इसके सामान्य व्यापार सम्बन्धी कार्यों के सम्बन्ध मे थोडी अवधि के लिये दौरो पर।

उपर्युक्त (1) के सम्बन्ध में, वर्ष 1967-68 मे विदेशी कार्यालयो/प्रदर्शन-कक्षो मे लगभग 10 अधिकारियो की नियुक्ति की सभावना है। उपर्युक्त (2) के सम्बन्ध मे उन अधिकारियो की सख्या का ठीक ठीक पूर्वानुमान लगाना सभव नही है जो सामान्य व्यापार सम्बन्धी कार्यों अर्थात् बात-चीत, सौदे करने, बाजार अध्ययन, आयात/निर्यात करारो सम्बन्धी दौरों के लिये विदेश भेजने पड़ेंगे।

अपने विदेशी कार्यालयो मे, राज्य व्यापार निगम के अधिकारियो की नियुक्ति करते समय, राज्य व्यापार निगम इस बात का ध्यान रखता है कि ऐसे ही व्यक्ति नियुक्त किये जायें जो सर्वाधिक उपयुक्त हो और जो प्रत्येक पद सम्बन्धी कार्य की आवश्यकताओ को पूरा करते हो । अधिकारियो का अन्तिम चुनाव करने से पहले विदेशी भाषा का ज्ञान, आयु, शैक्षिक अर्हता तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध बातो का ध्यान रखा जाता है ।

काश्मीर में कागज बनाने का कारखाना

4968. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेयन-ग्रेड लुगदी तैयार करने के लिये काश्मीर मे एक कागज बनाने का मिल स्थापित करने का विचार है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो यह मिल किस विदेशी फर्म के सहयोग से स्थापित किया जायेगा ,

(ग) उस पर कितनी विदेशी और कितनी भारतीय मुद्रा खर्च होगी ,

(घ) इसका काम कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा , और

(ङ) यह कारखाना जम्मू मे स्थापित किया जायेगा अथवा श्रीनगर मे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) से (ङ) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य मे रेयन ग्रेड की लुगदी बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव की अभी जांच की जा रही है । इस प्रकार भाग (ख) से (ङ) मे पूछी गई कोई भी जानकारी इस अवस्था मे दे सकना सम्भव नही है ।

कानपुर में सूती कपड़ों का कारखाना

4969. श्री राम सिंह आयरवाल :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि कानपुर के एक सूती कपडा मिल के लिये एक अधिकृत नियंत्रक नियुक्त किया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध मे सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) (क) तथा (ख) भारत सरकार ने निश्चय किया है कि किसी भी मिल के प्रबन्ध को तब तक अपने हाथ मे नहा लिया जाये, जब तक कि वह विधेयक पारित नहीं हो जाता, जिसे ससद मे पुर स्थापित करने का विचार है, जिससे कि कुछ बन्द अथवा सम्भवत बन्द होने वाली मिलो को अपने प्रबन्ध मे लेने का सरकार को अधिकार मिल जाये । यदि माननीय सदस्यो का सकेत लक्ष्मी रत्न काटन मिल्स के मामले की ओर है तो राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि यदि राज्य सरकार मिल को अपने हाथ मे लेने का निश्चय करे तो भारत सरकार का प्राधिकृत नियत्रक नियुक्त करने में कोई आपत्ति नहा होगी ।

हातिया परियोजना में हड़ताल

4970. श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हातिया परियोजना कर्मचारी सघ के प्रधान ने

अपनी मांग मनवाने के लिये 1 जून, 1967 से भूख हड़ताल कर रखी है,

(ख) यदि हां तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है, और

(ग) उनकी मांगें क्या हैं तथा उनके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) से (ग) हातिया परियोजना कर्मचारी संघ के एक दल का मंत्री संघ द्वारा प्रस्तुत मांगों की सूची के समर्थन में 1 जून से 12 जून की अवधि में भूख हड़ताल पर था। ये मांगें सेवा की शर्तों, वेतन तथा भाड़े से वृद्धि से सम्बन्धित थीं। भूख हड़ताल 13 जून, 1967 को तोड़ दी गई थी।

मांगों की सूची में उल्लिखित अधिकांश मांगें 5 नवम्बर, 1966 को कर्मचारी संघ के साथ हुए समझौते के अन्दर आ जाती हैं। किन्तु इस करार पर अमल न हो सका क्योंकि इस समझौते को अमल में लाने पर पटना उच्च न्यायालय ने निषेधाज्ञा जारी कर दी थी। व्यक्तिगत मामलों पर विभिन्न श्रमिक संघों के प्रतिनिधियों से विचार विमर्श किया जाता है और इस पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

अखबारी कागज बनाने का कारखाना

4971 **श्री बलपाल सिंह :**
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या अखबारी कागज बनाने के कारखाने स्थापित करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों के साथ कोई परामर्श किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के सम्बन्ध में क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) तथा (ख) अखबारी कागज बनाने के कारखाने की स्थापना के प्रस्ताव को अन्तिम रूप देने से पूर्व राज्य सरकारों से अनिवार्य रूप से परामर्श लिया जाता है क्योंकि उन्हें वहां पर कच्चे माल की पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्धि, उपयुक्त भूमि, पानी तथा बिजली सम्बन्धी सुविधाएं और पानी की निकासी की सुविधाओं आदि के लिए प्रमाण-पत्र देना होता है। सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में अखबारी कागज के बनाने के नये कारखानों की स्थापना की अभी जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है और इस पर अभी कोई अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं किया गया है।

Bridges over Railway Crossings in Bombay Suburbs

4972 **Shri Baburao Patel :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the great delay and inconvenience caused to the public because of lack of bridges over the railway crossings at Mahim Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle, Andheri Jogeshwari Goregano, Malad Khandevali and Borivali Stations on the Western Railway,

(b) whether it is a fact that as a result of the absence of these bridges housing and industrial development on the eastern side of the Railway have been considerably impeded

(c) whether Government propose to construct these vitally important bridges over the level crossings in the near future

(d) if so when and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha) (a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Yes There are in all 16 public level crossings between Mahim and Borivli and these are proposed to be replaced by road overbridges or road underbridges or foot-overbridges, at the instance of the Coporation

(d) During next five years, subject to approval of plants, etc., and deposit of share of cost by the Corporation

(e) Does not arise.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग

4973. **श्री स्वामी ब्रह्मानन्द जी :**

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पिछले पाच वर्षों मे खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग बम्बई को प्रति वर्ष कितनी राशि दी थी और खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने राज्यो को प्रति वर्ष जितनी राशि दी, उसका ब्यौरा क्या है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ राज्यो के सगठना ने खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के मुख्य कार्यालय बम्बई से दिल्ली मे लाने की माग की है,

(ग) क्या इस आशय की कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग, बम्बई से जो राशि मिली थी, उसका गबन हुआ था और उसका ठीक ढग से वितरण नही हुआ था, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो किन कारणों से सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई जाच नही कराई ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाही कुरेशी) (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय मे रखा गया । देखिये सख्या एल टी—960/67]

(ख) तथा (ग). जी, नही ।

(घ) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

Mines Closed in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh

4974. **Shri G. S Mishra :**

Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary :

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of manganese coal and clay mines closed in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh since January, 1962,

(b) the number of workers rendered jobless due to the closure of mines,

(c) the steps taken to re-employ these people, and

(d) the total number of reserved areas in possession of Government in M P and Maharashtra and the reasons for not throwing them open to public for extraction,

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Cheana Reddy) : (a), (b), (c) and (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

Railway Accidents

4975. **Shri P. Gopalan:**

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of railway accidents which took place during the week ending the 18th June, 1967;

(b) the details thereof;

(c) the number of persons killed and injured; and

(d) the value of property damaged?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). There were 28 'conseqeuntial' train accidents during the week ending 15th June, 1967

Category-wise detail is given below :

Collision	3
Derailments	21
Level crossing accidents	4
Fires in trains	—
Total	28

(c) One person was killed and 25 persons were injured in these accidents

(d) The cost of damage to Rail way property was estimated at approximately Rs 1.24,953

Export of Human Hair

4976 **Shri Ganesh Ghosh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that orders for raw human hair and wigs were received by some private firms in West Bengal from USA alone for an amount of Rs 6 5 lakhs in 1966;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more orders for such goods were coming to West Bengal from Japan, Canada and other countries in 1966;

(c) whether it is a fact that a total prohibition has been imposed on private traders to export such goods; and

(d) if so, the reason for such control and how much worth of such goods the State Trading Corporation has exported since the imposition of this control?

The Minister of commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) A private firm reported that up-to-date figures of unexecuted contracts and orders held by the manufacturers and exporters of human hair and human hair products stood at Rs. 6.58 lakhs as on 25th April, 1967.

(b) Information regarding receipt of orders from foreign buyers is not maintained statewise

(c) Export of human hair, wigs and wiglets and other articles made partly or wholly of human hair was canalised through the S-T.C with effect from 19th August 1966. In order to implement the canalisation process in gradual stages, private parties who were already established exporters in the past, were allowed to operate as associates of the S-T.C.

(d) Prior to the entry of the S.T.C in human hair trade in June, 1965, export of human hair and human hair products was in an unorganised sector With the object of ensuring better F O B realisation and exporting more and more human hair in finished form, export was canalised through S T.C Value of exports made by S T C. from 19th August, 1966 upto 15th May, 1967 was of the order of Rs 58.40 lakhs.

Employees of Iron and Steel Control Organisation

4977. **Shri Ganesh Ghosh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff serving in the Iron and Steel Control Organisation since 1944 are still temporary,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the age of most of these temporary staff is between 41—50 years.

(c) whether due to a ban on promotion and due to inadequate ratio, a large number of staff in all grades of the Organisation have been deprived of promotional avenue and waiting at the ceilings of scales for the last seven or eight years in many cases,

being debarred even from annual increments; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the full absorption of all the staff now working in the organisation, in other works or departments of Government and retention or their grade, seniority and other privileges which they are now enjoying after their absorption elsewhere?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr Chenna Reddy): (a) Out of 453 non-gazetted employees in position as on 1st July 1967 in the main office of the Iron and Steel Control Organisation at Calcutta, there are 11 persons who joined service in 1944 and earlier and who are not yet permanent Of these 11 persons, 10 are quasi-permanent.

(b) Of the 11 persons referred to in (a) above, 10 fall in the age group 41—50 years

(c) There is no ban on promotions and promotional avenues are available to staff based on the sanctioned strength and the organisational set up of the office There are only four employees who reached the maximum of their scales of pay seven years ago.

(d) The services of any surplus staff will be placed at the disposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs who have a scheme for the deployment of surplus and matters relating to grade seniority, etc will be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the scheme and the general orders of Government Efforts will also be made to find alternative employment for the surplus employees in the public sector undertakings under the control of the Department of Iron and steel.

आसाम मेल के साथ प्रथम श्रेणी का डिब्बा जोड़ना

4978. **श्री केदार पण्डा :**
श्री सिंहेश्वर सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि समस्तीपुर से चलने वाली आसाम मेल में 14 जून, 1967 को प्रथम श्रेणी का कोई डिब्बा नहीं जोड़ा गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इसके लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० सु० पनाचा) : (क) और (ख). प्रत्यक्षतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय 14-6-67 को समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली के लिये 4 एम० बी० मिली-जुली/85 अप असम डाक गाड़ियों में पहले और तीसरे दर्जे का मिला-जुला सीधा डिब्बा न लगाये जाने से है। लेकिन इन गाडियों में, समस्तीपुर में पहले और तीसरे दर्जे के मिले-जुले सीधे डिब्बे की जगह तीसरे दर्जे का एक सीधा डिब्बा लगा दिया गया था क्योंकि पहले और तीसरे दर्जे का मिला-जुला डिब्बा क्षतिग्रस्त हो गया था और उसके स्थान पर कोई अन्य डिब्बा उपलब्ध नहीं था। किसी कर्मचारी को जिम्मेदार नहीं ठहराया गया।

Production of Rubber

4979 **Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri P. C. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have made any assessment regarding the production and likely demand of rubber for the year 1967 68,

(b) if so, the result thereof,

(c) whether the Rubber Board had submitted any assessment of its own for 1967-68; and

(d) if so, what is that assessment?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The production and the likely demand of

rubber for 1967-68 have been estimated as indicated below:—

	Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber	(Qty. in tonnes) (total)
Production	60,000	22,000	82,000
Demand			107,000

(c) and (d). The Rubber Board's assessment is as shown below.—

	Natural rubber	Synthetic rubber	(Qty. in tonnes) (total)
Production	64,000	30,000	94,000
Demand			105,000

Tea Gardens in Public Sector

4980. **Shri P N. Solanki:** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to have tea gardens in the Public Sector, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh). (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Trade with North and South Vietnam

4981. **Shri H. N Mukerjee.** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state the volume and value of our trade with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vietnam since 1956 year wise?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): A statement is placed on the Table of the House

[*Placed in Library See No LT-961/67*]

दुर्गापुर में कोयला साफ करने का कारखाना

4992. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुर्गापुर से कोयला साफ करने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक स्थापित किया जायेगा,

(ग) इसकी क्षमता क्या होगी; और

(घ) इस पर कितना धन व्यय होने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मन्त्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी) (क) से (घ). जहां तक दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने का सम्बन्ध है वहां कोयला साफ करने का एक कारखाना पहले ही है जो इस्पात कारखाने का ही एक अंग है । इस्पात कारखाने के लिए कोयला साफ करने का दूसरा कारखाना लगाने का अभी कोई विचार नहीं है ।

Taking Delivery of Perishable Commodities

4983. **Shri Ram Charan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced for the purposes of delivery of perishable commodities like betel-leaves at Varanasi, Kashi and other Railway stations, a new procedure under which the consignee is required to deposit money value of pre paid perishable commodities before taking delivery;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and how money-value of such commodities is determined by the Railway authority,

(c) whether it is also a fact that the betel-leaves merchants of Varanasi and Kashi (Northern Railway) have represented to Government against this wrong practice; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a), (b) (c) and (d). A statement bringing out the facts of the matter is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No. LT 962/67]

Export of Mica

4984. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state.

(a) whether the devaluation of rupee has enhanced the earnings from the export of mica,

(b) if so, the total earning from mica trade during 1966 67 country-wise, and

(c) the expected income from mica trade during 1967-68?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir So far as rupee value is concerned, earnings from mica during 1966 67 were more than those during 1965-66

(b) A statement showing country wise exports of mica during 1966-67 (from April, 1966 to February, 1967) is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT-963/67]

(c) Earnings from export of mica during 1967-68 are expected to be the same as in 1966-67 if demand for this commodity does not fluctuate to any appreciable extent

Wagon Ferry Service at Farakka

4985. Shri Krishna. Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Wagon Ferry Service across the Ganges at **Farakka** is running at a considerable loss; and

(b) the additional loss expected in this service during the slack or cold season this year?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M. Poonacha): (a) No

(b) Does not arise in view of answer to part (a) of the Question

राजस्थान में हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स का कारखाना

4986. श्री प० ला० बारपाल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना मे प्रत्येक राज्य में कौन कौन से उद्योग स्थापित करने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक का पूंजी-परिव्यय क्या है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार राजस्थान की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से चौथी योजना के तृतीय वर्ष मे राजस्थान में मशीन टूल्स के एक एकक के अतिरिक्त हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स का एक और एकक स्थापित करने का है; और

(ग) यदि नही तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) अपेक्षित जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) और (ग). चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि मे हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के एकक को राजस्थान मे स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Specialised Tea Course

4987. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have undergone the specialised tea course in Gauhati from the different States and Union Territories, State-wise and Union Territory wise, and

(b) the rules for admission and the percentage fixed for different States and Union Territories?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The Honourable Member is presumably referring to the B Sc (Agriculture) course, with emphasis on tea, proposed to be started in the Assam Agricultural College Jorhat This course has not yet been started Seats for this course will be filled on an all India basis No decision, however, has yet been taken on the percentage of seats to be reserved for different States and Union Territories

Export of Green Tea

4988. **Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries to which green tea is exported from India, and

(b) the quantity exported to each of them during the year 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965 and 1966?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b) The required information is given below —

Export of green tea (Qtv in '000' kg)

Country	*Year*				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Afghanistan	1947	2084	2310	1378	2191
Pakistan West	4	26	20	1	.
Nepal	.	.	3	3	..
Bulgaria	.	..	..	2	..
Kuwait	.	.	.	.	1
Bahrain Island	.	.	.	.	1
Ethopia	.	.	.	.	1
TOTAL	1951	2110	2333	1384	2194

Price of Yarn

4989 **Shri M. S Murti:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Susheela Gopalan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that the Handlooms pay about 25 per cent more prices for the yarn they buy by way of reeling, bundling, baling charges plus insurance and transport and profits of mills and middle-men, as agreed to by the Powerloom Enquiry Committee headed by Shri Asoka Mehta, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the disparity in the prices of yarn bought by handlooms from mills?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Quareshi): (a) No, Sir. The Powerloom Enquiry Committee report refers to handicaps of powerloom industry vis-a-vis the mills and not the handloom industry..

(b) The following steps have been taken:

(1) No excise duty is levied on yarn in hank form in which it is consumed by the handloom industry for counts less than 29 Nf and for 29 Nf and above the rates of duty have been fixed at levels lower than the corresponding rates of yarn in non-hank form in which yarn is consumed by the Mill sector.

(2) A rebate is given on the sales of handloom cloth effected by the Co-operative sector at the rate of 5 paise per Rupee. Special additional rebates are also allowed on the sales of handloom cloth during specific periods in a year.

Attendants Attached to Trains

4990. Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the duties and responsibilities of the attendants provided for 1st class compartments on the Railways;

(b) whether there have been any complaints about their failure to discharge their duties and responsibilities to the satisfaction of the travelling passengers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to improve their service?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-964/67].

(b) A few complaints have been received.

(c) Attendants work under control of the Conductor Guard wherever available or the train Guard who is to Supervise his work. Checks are conducted by Supervisory officials to ensure that the attendants perform their duties. All complaints are thoroughly enquired into and severe punishment meted out in proven cases.

Shortage of Accommodation in Third Class Sleeper Coaches

4991. Shri Shiv Chandika Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Armed Forces Personnel travel in 1st class from Secunderabad to Delhi to avail their leave and they have to face acute shortage of accommodation for their families in Third Class Sleeper Coach and Third Class Coaches;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide composite 1st class and third class three-tier coaches for these personnel to lessen their anxieties during travel; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to provide to these personnel travelling facilities similar to those available to the Railway staff?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) A small number of Armed Force Personnel travel daily from Secunderabad to Delhi but it is not true that they face acute shortage of accommodation for their facilities in third class sleeper and third class coaches.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) No special facilities in regard to train accommodation have been provided for Railway staff. The following reservation quotas have been allotted for the use of Defence Personnel ex-Hyderabad and Secunderabad to New Delhi/Delhi:—

Train No.	*First Class*	*III Class (Seats)*
19, Dn. Hyderabad-Kazipet Exp./15 Dn. G. T. Express (In through coaches)	4	20
48 Dn. Hyderabad-Puri Fast Passenger/17 Dn. Madras-Delhi Janata Express (In through coach)	—	20

In addition, Defence Personnel and their families can also reserve both First Class and Third Class sleeper berths from the general quota alongwith other passengers.

Bogies Running between Delhi and Hyderabad

4992. **Shri Shiv Chandrika Prasad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the first class bogies running between Delhi and Hyderabad and *vice-versa* have not been provided with showers; and

(b) if so, the steps to be taken to provide the same?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No All First Class bogies running between Delhi and Hyderabad and *vice-versa* are provided with shower roses, but there are instances when these have to be blanked off due to thefts

(b) Does not arise

Iron Ore Mining at Badampahar and Gorumahisani

4993. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals be pleased to state

(a) whether the TISCO authorities propose to close down their iron ore mines at Badampahar and Gorumahisani in Orissa,

(b) if so, reasons for such closure;

(c) whether Government's approval has been sought, and

(d) the number of workers who are likely to be rendered unemployed due to this closure?

The Minister of Steel Mines and Metals (Dr Chenna Reddy): (a) & (b). According to the information received from the Company, Messrs. Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., propose to close down their iron ore mines at Badampahar and Gorumahisani. The reasons for the proposed closure are stated to be that at Gorumahisani reserves of good Ore have been exhausted and at Badampahar the Ore is soft and produces approximately 60 per cent fines and is not considered beneficial for efficient operation of Blast Furnaces. The cost of raising the Ore is also stated to have become uneconomical.

(c) It is understood from the Company that notice, for surrendering the lease from March 1, 1968, has been served on the State Government in February 1967, under the terms of the lease

(d) The firm have informed that the total number of labour employed at these mines both by the Steel Co and Contractors is at present 7620 They have further stated that they propose to absorb the skilled labour in other mines wherever possible and the rest are expected to avail of the voluntary retirement benefits offered

उत्तरप्रदेश में उत्तर रेलवे के स्टेशनों पर जल की सप्लाई

4994. **श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :**
श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री केदार पस्वान :
श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश मे उत्तर रेलवे पर मौठ झादोही, परसीपुर, कपसाती, सेवापुरी और चौखडी स्टेशनों के निकट कुए सूख गये हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप यात्रियो को जल नही मिल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो जल की सप्लाई के लिये सरकार ने तत्काल क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं; और

(ग) उन कुओं की और अधिक खुदाई करने के लिए सरकार तत्काल क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलमंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) इन स्टेशनो के कुएं कभी नही सूखे है। अप्रैल, 1967 मे इनमे पानी अवश्य कम हो गया था। फिर भी, यात्रियो को पानी पूर्ववत् दिया जाता रहा।

(ख) और (ग) पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के लिए कूओ से गाद निकाली गयी, जिसके फलस्वरूप उनसे अधिक पानी मिलने लगा।

Production in Nepa Paper Mills

4995. **Shri D. C. Sharma** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the production in the Nepa Paper Mills during 1966-67,

(b) how it compares with the production during the previous year,

(c) the target of production in the Nepa Paper Mills laid down by Government for the current year, and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F A. Ahmed): (a) and (b) Production during 1966-67 was 29,554 tonnes as compared to 30 347 tonnes in 1965-66

(c) and (d) The target during the year 1966-67 for production in Nepa Mills is 30,000 tonnes which is also its rated capacity As this has already been achieved the question of taking any further steps to reach the target does not arise

S T C. and M. M T. C.

4996. **Shri D. C. Sharma** Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state.

(a) the number of barter/parallel deals entered into by the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation during 1966 67, and

(b) whether the text of the deals will be placed on the Table?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The S T C and the M M T C have concluded 5 and 2 barter/parallel deals, respectively, during the year 1966-67.

(b) As these are commercial transactions, it is not possible to place all their voluminous texts on the Table of the House

Goods Traffic

4997 **Shri D. N Patodia:**

Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that erratic and irregular goods traffic in the country has upset all investment and created lot of operational difficulties for the Railways,

(b) if so what measures have been devised by Government to regulate goods traffic and to implement the programme worked out; and

(c) the estimated loss suffered by the Railways due to irregular goods traffic during the last year?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c) Development of freight traffic in the Third Plan was not uniform, the increases in each successive year of the Plan being 4·3, 13 3, 12 3, 2 7 and 9 3 million tonnes of originating traffic The total materialisation of originating traffic in the last year of the Third Plan was 203 million tonnes, as against an anticipated 245 million tonnes These violent fluctuations did cause difficulties in working for the Railways, but these were overcome by bringing into use new assets and by more intensive utilisation of existing ones

Materialisation of goods traffic by rail depends on various factors such as the economic situation in the country, the failure of monsoon and increase in import of foodgrains, the development of competing modes of transport etc and cannot be entirely controlled by Railways' actions Railways are trying to capture more traffic by improving the time of transit adjustment of rates, introduction of container services and so on

In the year 1966-67 the gross earnings of Indian Railways were 482 10 crores, against the budget estimate of 506 53 crores

Export of Jute Goods

4998 Shri D N Patodia Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether the exporters in Pakistan have any advantage over the Indian exporters in the matter of export of jute goods, and

(b) if so, the extent of such advantage enjoyed by Pakistan and the steps Indian Government propose to take to counteract such advantage and to place the Indian Industry at a competitive level?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The advantages of the Pakistan jute industry are (i) the availability within Pakistan of superior quality jute at comparatively cheaper prices, and (ii) the Bonus Voucher Scheme for exports The extent of the advantage varies from time to time and no definite information is available

In order to counteract these advantages, all possible measures are being taken to step up the production and yield of required quality and quantity of jute within India Export duties on jute goods have also recently been reduced so as to improve the competitiveness of Indian jute goods in foreign markets.

Production of Commercial Vehicles

4999 Shri D N Patodia
Shri S K Tapuriah

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the crisis faced by automobile manufacturers leading to the stoppage or substantial reduction of the production of commercial vehicles and subsequent large scale unemployment in various automobile industries, their ancillaries and subsidiaries

(b) whether Government are thinking in terms of giving tax relief to the road transport industry in view of the rates of taxation on industry at various stages being very high, rendering the cost of operation to become prohibitive and uneconomic, and

(c) if so, what other steps Government propose to take to revive the working and the growth of this industry?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F A Ahmed). (a) to (c) Government are aware that due to fall in demand for commercial vehicles some of the manufacturers have curtailed production in recent months and laid off some labour

Government have, at present, no proposal under consideration for affording tax relief to the industry Government have, however, appointed a Committee known as the Road Transport Taxation Enquiry Committee to go into all the aspects of taxation of motor vehicles and to suggest steps for the development of the Road Transport Industry

Russian Technique at Bokaro

5000. Shri D. N Patodia: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Russian technique for the manufacture

of special steel proposed to be produced at Bokaro Steel Project is neither latest nor efficient and the Russians themselves have invited latest know-how from other countries, and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the adverse effect on the economic working of the Bokaro Steel Project by employing the Russian technique?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) Production of special steel is not envisaged at the Bokaro Steel Plant The Plant is designed to produce hot rolled light plates, hot and cold rolled sheets and coils, and galvanised or aluminised sheets.

(b) Does not arise

Manufacture of Air Conditioners and Refrigerators

5001. **Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) the names of the factories, their production capacity, annual foreign exchange requirements and capital invested for the year 1966 67 producing air-conditioners and refrigerators,

(b) the names of the firms for which licences have been given with their production capacity and foreign exchange requirements, and

(c) the total investment in these industries from April 1947 to March 1967?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b). Information in respect of the large scale sector and the small scale sector to the extent available is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-965/67].

(c) It is not possible to furnish definite information about investment made in these industries over a period of 20 years without writing to the manufacturers concerned.

Turbo-Jet Railcars

5002. **Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for the construction and running of Turbo-Jet Railcars in India;

(b) if so, by what time, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

(c) Turbo-Jet is not yet a proved method for rail traction.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Hospet

5003. **Shri G Y. Krishnan:**
Shri Tulsidas Dasappa:
Shri K Lakkappa:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to the findings by Indian as well as foreign experts. Hospet is the best site for a steel plant in India, and

(b) if so, when such a project will be undertaken by the Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) A Committee set up to evaluate certain feasibility studies on sites for the location of a Steel Plant in the Goa Hospet and Bailadilla-Visakhapatnam regions, was of the view that Hospet was a better location than others in these two areas Later, the British American Steelworks for India consortium studied the possibilities of sites in these two regions, as well as Neyveli-Salem and recommended two sites; (i) Visakhapatnam and (ii) Hospet; and of these two, preferred Visakhapatnam.

(b) The entire question of the need for a new steel plant in the Fourth Plan and the availability of resources is being reviewed.

ट्रैक्टरों का आयात

5004. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री जे० एच० पटेल :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1960 से 1967 तक की अवधि मे कुल कितने मूल्य के ट्रैक्टरों तथा कृषि उपकरण विदेशों से आयात किये गये,

(ख) इन ट्रेक्टरों तथा कृषि उपकरणों के सम्बन्ध में विदेशों के कितने विशेषज्ञों को भारत बुलाया गया; और

(ग) इन विशेषज्ञों पर कुल कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) 1960 से 1967 तक आयात किये गये ट्रेक्टरों तथा कृषि उपकरणों का कुल मूल्य निम्नलिखित है :—

		मूल्य लाख रुपयों मे
	ट्रक्टर	कृषि उपकरण
1960–61	424.27	51.31
1961–62	318.29	65.24
1962–63	263.05	68.74
1963–64	275.49	54.2[illegible]
1964–65	306.93	104.29
1965–66	527.15	418.73
1966–67	456.57	461.14

(फरवरी, 67 तक)

(टिप्पणी :—आंकड़े वित्तीय वर्ष के आधार पर रखे जाते हैं)

(ख) तथा (ग). भारत सरकार द्वारा कोई विदेशी विशेषज्ञ नहीं बुलाये गये और उन पर कोई व्यय नहीं किया गया। फिर भी कुछ विशेषज्ञ ऐसे होंगे जो ट्रैक्टरों आदि की साज-संभाल करने में आयातकों की सहायता करते होंगे जिनके सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नही है।

टेलीविजन सैटों का आयात

5005. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री जे० एच० पटेल :
श्री रामसेवक यादव :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1966–67 में टेलीविजन सैट तथा उनके फालतू पुर्जे आयात करने के लिये कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मंजूर की गई;

(ख) उस अवधि में नलकूपों तथा उनके फालतू पुर्जों के लिये कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा मजूर की गई; और

(ग) वर्ष 1967–68 के लिये इन दोनों वस्तुओं के लिये पृथक पृथक् कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा निर्धारित की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : (क) 1966–67 के दौरान टलीविजन सटो और उसके फालतू पुर्जों के आयात पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा के सम्बन्ध जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी। टेलीविजन सैटों के निर्माण के लिये सघटकों के आयात के लिये

1966–67 के दौरान केन्द्रीय इलैक्ट्रानिक गवेषणा संस्थान, पिलानी को 1.95 लाख रुपये के कुल मूल्य के लाइसेंस दिये गये है ।

(ख) नल कूपों के आयात के लिये कोई विदेशी मुद्रा नही दी गई है । परन्तु 1966–67 के दौरान 2.92 करोड़ रुपये की राशि खुदाई करने के (ड्रिलिंग) रिग्स तथा फालतू पुर्जों के आयात के लिये दी गई है ।

(ग) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जावेगी ।

Banasthali Vidya Peet, Rajasthan

5006. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) whether he has received any complaints regarding any malpractices concerning the licences issued to Banasthali Vidya Peeth, Rajasthan for milk and milk products;

(b) whether it is a fact that the entire imported stock was sold in Calcutta,

(c) whether any enquiry has been made so far; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Institution is alleged to have sold imported goods worth Rs. 3,46,922 to a firm in Calcutta.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The case has been handed over to the Special Police Establishment, Central Bureau of Investigation to investigate into the allegations. The investigations are in progress and the report is awaited.

Manufacture of Heavy Vehicles Chassis

5007. **Shri S. K. Tapuriah:** Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of heavy vehicles (trucks) chassis manufactured in 1966 and in 1967 so far month-wise):

(b) whether there is a sharp decline in the production of chasis; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industrini Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) The monthly production of Heavy Vehicles (Truck chassis) above 3 tons pay load in 1966 and 1967 (January to May) has been as under:

	1966		1967
January	2,224	January	2,750
February	2,434	February	2,443
March	2,977	March	3,843
April	2,088	April	1,702
May	2,336	May	2,520
June	2,790		
July	2,639	TOTAL	12,258
August	2,506		
September	2,449		
October	2,397		
November	2,614		
December	2,854		
TOTAL	30,307		

(b) and (c). Due to the fall in demand, some of the manufacturers of commercial vehicles have curtailed production in recent months.

Declaring Poona-Lonavala Area as a Suburban Area

5008. **Shri S. M. Joshi:**
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that industrialists, representatives of working class and the commuters are agitating and urging the Railways to declare the Poona-Lonavala areas as a suburban area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this area is rapidly coming up with industries and factories and the workers coming from villages and far off places have to spend a lot of their earnings on the railway fare;

(c) whether Government are aware that if the concession by way of declaring this area as suburban area is granted, it would in the long ran be economical and help solve the housing problem as well; and

(d) if so, Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) From time to time, representations for declaring Poona-Lonavala section a suburban section have been received.

(b) It is true that there has been considerable industrial development in the area between Poona and Lonavala, and the workers who travel by rail from their residence to their place of work have to incur expenditure on purchase of railway tickets

(c) It is not likely that the concession by way of application of suburban scale of fares, will have any perceptible effect so far as housing problem is concerned. The difference between suburban and non-suburban Third Class monthly season ticket fares between Poona and Dehu Road, the stations between which the bulk of traffic moves, is only Rs. 1.45.

(d) It is not proposed to declare the Poona-Lonavala section a suburban section.

रेलवे बोर्ड में पदावनति (रिवर्शन)

5009. श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :
श्री मधु लिमये :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय में 9 जून, 1967 को 15 स्थानापन्न अनुभाग अधिकारियों (सेक्शन अफसर) को पदावनति कर के उन्हें पुनः असिस्टेंट बना दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या मार्च, 1966 में भी कुछ अनुभाग अधिकारियों की पदावनति की गई थी;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ वरिष्ठ असिस्टेंटों और अपर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की भी पदावनति कर के उन्हें पुनः क्रमशः अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क और लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क बना दिया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां, 1967 में ।

(घ) 1966 में जब सीमित विभागीय प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा के जरिये यथावत चुने गये व्यक्ति पदोन्नति के लिये उपलब्ध हुए तो कुछ स्थानापन्न अनुभाग अधिकारियों को, जिन्हें तदर्थ रुप से पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था, परिवर्तित करना पड़ा । जून, 1967 में, जब मितव्ययता के लिए कुछ पद अभ्यर्पित किये गये तो पन्द्रह स्थानापन्न अनुभाग अधिकारियों को परिवर्तित करना पड़ा । स्थानापन्न अनुभाग अधिकारियों के परिवर्तन के फलस्वरुप, कुछ सहायकों को उच्च श्रेणी लिपिक

(अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क) के रूप में और कुछ उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों को निम्न श्रेणी लिपिक (लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क) के रूप में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया ।

गोरखपुर-इलाहाबाद सेक्शन पर रेल दुर्घटना

5010. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 9 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2001 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध मे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 4 दिसम्बर, 1966 को गोरखपुर-इलाहाबाद सैक्शन पर हुई रेल दुर्घटना के लिये उत्तरदायी ठहराये गये अधिकारियो के विरुद्ध अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सबधी ब्योरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि नही, तो इस में और कितना समय लगने की सभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) सवाल नही उठता ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार ठहराये गये कर्मचारियो को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और इस सम्बन्ध मे अनुशासन एवं अपील नियमों के अन्तर्गत जांच हो रही है ।

मथुरा जंक्शन के रेलवे टिकट-परीक्षक

5011. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री निहाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मथुरा जक्शन के टिकट-परीक्षकों ने बड़े पैमाने पर अनधिकृत विक्रेताओं द्वारा खाद्य पदार्थ बेचे जाने के बारे मे जिस के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे भोजन-व्यवस्था विभाग का प्रतिमास हजारों रुपये की हानि होती है, रेलवे बोर्ड, रेलवे मंत्री, राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री तथा अन्य सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को कोई शिकायत भेजी है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस अनधिकृत बिक्री को रोकने के लिये स्टेशन मास्टर और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नही की गई है और जब टिकट-परीक्षकों ने ऐसा करने का प्रयास किया, तो उन की हत्या करने का प्रयत्न किया गया; और

(ग) इस शिकायत पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री वे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) मध्य रेलवे, झासी के मण्डल अधीक्षक के नाम मथुरा जक्शन के टिकट कलक्टरों का एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). इस मामले की जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही ।

Import of Cotton Hosiery Yarn

5012. Shri Yajna Dait Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to import gassed, mercerised and combed cotton hosiery yarn of counts hundreds and above from Hungary;

(b) if so, the quantity of the yarn proposed to be imported;

(c) the indigenous capacity of textile industry to produce such yarn;

(d) whether Government have received any scheme for yarn production from hosiery manufacturers of Amritsar and Ludhiana; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Indo-Hungarian Trade Plan *inter alia* provides for import of Rs 1 58 million worth of yarn from Hungary.

(b) About 34,000 kgs. of yarn of 100 counts and above is likely to be imported within this provision.

(c) About six lakh kilograms per *month*

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise

बड़ौदा डिवीजन में रेलगाड़ी ड्राइवर

5013 **श्री राम चरण :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इंजनों के लैंड प्लगों के फ्यूजन के कारण गत तीन वर्षों में पश्चिम रेलवे के बड़ौदा डिवीजन के कितने ड्राइवरों को बरखास्त किया गया अथवा नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया ; और

(ख) उन में से कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) किसी को नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Clerks Grade I

5014. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 47 posts of Clerks Grade I are lying unfilled in the Traffic Accounts Branch of the Northern Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a complete ban on fresh recruitment; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to throw open these posts to qualified Appendix II staff who are awaiting promotion?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Only 36 posts of clerks Grade I are lying unfilled.

(b) Yes

(c) These posts are reserved for direct recruitment The question of filling up these posts by qualified Appendix II staff is under consideration.

Exports and Imports

5015. Shri R. Barua:
Shri D. N. Patodia:

Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that he had recently held discussions with the representatives of the various industries to tackle their export problems so as to balance their imports and exports within a specified period;

(b) if so, the names of the industries whose representatives held discussions with him;

(c) the conclusions arrived at to improve their import/export position, and

(d) whether any special measures have been devised to solve the difficulties faced by the cotton textile industrialists in the country?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the industries whose representatives held discussions are.

(i) Rubber tyres and tubes manufacturing industry;

(ii) Engineering industry in the priority list; and

(iii) Cotton Textile Industry

(c) Representatives of the tyres and tubes manufacturers have agreed to formulate a scheme outlining how they would earn their foreign exchange to meet the needs of their maintenance imports over a period of time The representatives of the engineering manufacturers agreed to get together industry-wise and organise a cooperative effort to increase the country's exports of engineering goods

(d) The representatives of the Cotton textile industry were informed that arrangements would be made to meet the cotton requirements of the industry?

Export of Bidis to U.S.A

5016. Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any substantial demand for Indian bidis from the United States;

(b) the total value of the bidis exported so far; and

(c) whether Government have any proposals for promoting the sale of bidis in the United States?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There has been no exports of bidis to the U S A on a commercial scale. Only trial orders and sample consignments are being sent at present.

(c) Yes, Sir

Import of Liquor

5017. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state.

(a) how much liquor was imported from foreign countries during the years 1960, 1964, 1965 and 1966;

(b) the steps Government have taken to discourage the import of foreign liquor,

(c) whether Government have increased the duty in the last four years; and

(d) the income from duties on foreign liquor in 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Imports of Alcoholic Beverages:

	Rs. Lakhs
1960	56·6
1964	35·9
1965	37·8
1966	25 6
1967 (Jan. & Feb.)	5·2

(b) With a view to discourage the import of foreign liquor, the import policy has been formulated in such a manner as to keep the quantum of imports to the minimum possible extent mainly to meet the essential requirements of tourists and clubs.

(c) Import duty has been increased in respect of "Liquor carials and mixtures etc"

(d) 1963-64 Rs. 1 31 crores
1964-65 Rs. 1 55 ,,
1965-66 Rs 1 80 ,,
1966-67 (up to Jan 67) Rs 1 08 ,,

The figures are recorded on financial year basis

Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation

5018. Shri S. K. Sambandhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a consignment of tuser silk consigned by the Handicrafts and Handloom Export Corporation was retained by the Calcutta Customs authorities on the ground of sub-standard quality

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such attempts by a Public Undertaking, and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to prevent such attempts of sending sub-standard goods by Public Undertakings?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Sale of Imported Cars

5019 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Commerce** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Trading Corporation has been making huge profits out of he sale of used imported cars bought from the foreign missions, and

(b) if so, the margin of profit earned on these cars?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b) The imported cars acquired by the State Trading Corporation are sold by inviting sealed public tenders open to all from time to time.

It would not be in public interest to disclose the margin of profit earned on the sale of these cars

Attaching of Second Class Bogie to Lucknow Express

5020 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the second class bogie to be attached to the Lucknow Express on the 29th May, 1967 at the Delhi Station was cancelled because an Officers' carriage was to be attached to this train,

(b) whether a large number of passengers to whom second class tickets had already been issued were put to great inconvenience as a result of this eleventh hour cancellation, and

(c) if so, the reasons for giving precedence o the Officers' carriage over the second class bogie meant for the bonafide passengers?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M Poonacha): (a) No

(b) Non-attachment of a second class coach to 84 Dn Delhi Lucknow Express on 29th May, 1967, resulting in inconvenitnct to passengers, was due to its having been damaged and replacement not being available

(c) Does not arise, in view of answer to (a) above

राजस्थान में जिप्सम की खोज

5021. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री ना० स्वा० शर्मा :
श्री बेणीशंकर शर्मा :

क्या इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के किन किन क्षेत्रों में जिप्सम की खोज का कार्य किया-जा रहा है ;

(ख) उस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ग) पृथक-पृथक रूप से कितनी मात्रा में जिप्सम मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

इस्पात, खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० चन्ना रेड्डी): (क) और (ख) दूसरी योजना काल में भारतीय भू-वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने नागौर और बदवासी में 225 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में स्फोदिज निक्षेपों के विस्तृत अनुसन्धान किये हैं। इन अनुसन्धानों से 76.6 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में 35.5 से 115 52 मीटर की गहराई पर स्फोदिज के बड़े सचयो का पता चला है। अभी तक स्फोदिज के 953 मीट्रिक टन के स्तर के सचय सिद्ध हुए हैं।

तीसरी योजना काल में भारतीय वैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने स्फोदिज और जिप्साइट के लिये चुरु, गंगानगर और बीकानेर जिलों में 20,000 वर्ग किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान किए। अपेक्षाकृत ज्यादा महत्वशाली पता लगने वाले अनुमानित सचय 18 मिलियन टन के स्तर के है।

बदवासी में अन्वेषणात्मक व्यधन किये जा रहे हैं और वहा मई 1967 के अत तक 2139 मीटर व्यधन किया जा चुका है।

(ग) इस विषय में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

पोकरन और जैसलमेर के बीच रेलवे लाइन

5022. **श्री ना० स्व० शर्मा :**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री बेणीशंकर शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पोकरन और जैसलमेर के बीच रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यह काम कब पूरा हो जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मई, 1967 के अन्त तक कुल मिलाकर 33 प्रतिशत काम पूरा हुआ है।

(ग) काम पूरा होने की निर्धारित तारीख 31.12 1967 है।

Revision of Grades of Chargemen and Foreman

5023. **Shri S. M. Banerjee**
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2763 on the 16th June, 1967 and state

(a) the grounds put forth by the Chargemen and Foreman in their representation for the revision of grades; and

(b) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M Poonacha): (a) The scales of pay applicable to these staff were not commensurate with the highly technical skill and heavy responsibilities which were being shouldered by them.

(b) It is considered that the scales of pay already allotted to them are commensurate with the duties and responsibilities attached to the posts

Industrial Production

5024. **Shri Manibhai J. Patel:** Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps are being taken to step up the industrial production and to increase exports of their goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Development Councils have been entrusted with the task of suggesting remedies for all industrial ills?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) and (b) Important among the measures that have been taken to step up industrial production and increase exports are the following—

Devaluation of the rupee in June 1966 was expected to give impetus to exports by making our exports competitive in world markets

2 The devaluation was followed up by measures to liberalise imports, particularly in respect of priority industries Measures were also taken to allocate a large quantum of foreign exchange to non-priority industries and small scale industries Others earn import entitlements as per the current Import Trade Control Policy These entitlements vary from 5 per cent to 50 per cent of the export depending on the industries

3 Special measures have also been taken to encourage export of the products of the small scale industries such as the 'Export-Aid Industries' scheme started under the auspices of the State Trading Corporation

4 Some industries were exempted from the need to obtain industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act Diversification of production was permitted, within limit, in existing industries

(c) Functions of the Development Councils are given in the Second Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 These functions are very wide and comprehensive in nature.

कोटा में शयन डिब्बों में स्थान

5025. **श्री डी० पी० सहः**
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में कोटा में पिछले छ: महीनों में दो और तीन शायिकाओं वाले शयन-डिब्बों में स्थान पाने के लिए प्रतीक्षा-सूचियों में कितने व्यक्तियों के नाम दर्ज हुए थे,

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को स्थान दिया गया था,

(ग) कोटा में 22 जून, 1967 को शयन डिब्बों में कितने स्थान उपलब्ध थे, और

(घ) प्रतीक्षा सूची में दर्ज कितने व्यक्तियों को स्थान दिया गया था ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चे० म० पनाबा) (क) 902 ।

(ख) 582 ।

(ग) सोने के लिये तीन शायिकाएं ।

(घ) तीन ।

Supply of Rayon Yarn to Textiles Industry

5026 **Shri Chittaranjan Roy:**
Shri B K Daschowdhury:
Shri Ram Kishan:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the spinners of the rayon yarn have stopped the supply of rayon yarn to the textile industry due to the increased excise duty,

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the textile manufacturers' association in this regard; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh) (a) and (b) Some complaints have been received by Government about the stoppage of rayon yarn supplies by the spinners as a result of the increases in the excise duties

(c) The whole matter is under the consideration of the Government

Transfer of Low Paid Railway Employees

5027. Shri M. L. Sondhi Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional Personnel Officer, Northern Railway, Delhi Division has issued transfer orders for the transfer of 600 low paid Railway employees immediately,

(b) if so whether the problem of housing and education for the children of the staff has been taken into consideration before issuing the order,

(c) whether the above order is in accordance with the instructions of the Railway Board, and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons for not postponing the order till the next year?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M Poonacha) (a) No

(b) to (d) Does not arise

श्रीलंका को कटपीस कपडे का निर्यात

5028. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री आत्म दास :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री रामजी राम :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले पांच वर्षों में श्रीलंका को भारतीय कट-पीस कपडे का निर्यात घटा है,

(ख) क्या इस का कारण यह है कि यहां बडी मात्रा में सूती कपडा तैयार किया जा रहा है,

(ग) क्या कट-पीस कपडे के निर्यात के संबंध में सरकार ने किसी अन्य देश के साथ बातचीत की है, और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और कटपीस कपड़े का निर्यात घट जाने के परिणामस्वरूप विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी हानि हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) (क) से (घ) यदि कटपीस के कपडे का आशय चिन्दिया और कपडे के टुकडे हैं तो विदेशी व्यापार के विवरण में इन मदों के श्रीलंका को निर्यात संबंधी आकडे अलग नहीं रखे जाते। कटपीस के कपडे का कुल निर्यात नगण्य है। विशेष रूप में कटपीस के कपडे के निर्यात के लिये किसी भी देश से कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई क्योंकि इस का निर्यात व्यापार नगण्य है। फिर भी 1965 से श्रीलंका को कपडे के धागों (पीस गुड्स) के निर्यात में कमी हुई है जो अंशत श्रीलंका की सरकार द्वारा स्थानीय कपडा उद्योग को संरक्षण देने के कारण हुई है और इस के अन्य कारण भी हैं जैसे कि मूल्य सीमायें तथा चीन और उन अन्य देशों के साथ, जिन के साथ श्रीलंका के द्विपक्षीय करार हैं, प्रतियोगिता ।

डाक विभाग के एक कर्मचारी की हत्या

5029 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री
श्री [illegible] :
श्री [illegible] सिंह [illegible]
श्री [illegible] :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह
श्री रामावतार शर्मा
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री
श्री रामजी राम

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 2 एम० डी० रेलगाडी मे जो 18 जून, 1967 का प्रातःकाल दिल्ली से चली थी, डाक के डिब्बे मे डाक लिए हुए डाक विभाग के एक कर्मचारी की गढ मुक्तेश्वर और गजरौला स्टेशनो के बीच कुछ व्यक्तियो द्वारा हत्या कर दी गई थी और हत्यारे डाक का धन लेकर भाग गये थे

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध मे जाच पडताल की है और अपराधियो को पकड लिया है और

(ग) इस घटना का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री के० मु० पुनाचा) :

(क) जी हा। 18 जून, 1967 को 2 एम० डी० (मुरादाबाद–दिल्ली) सवारी गाड़ी के मुरादाबाद पहुचने पर, उसके रेल-डाक सेवा यान न० 2355 के शौचालय मे एक डाक-रक्षक (डाक विभाग के एक कर्मचारी) श्री हीरा लाल का शव पाया गया। हानि का अन्दाजा अभी नही लगाया जा सका है।

(ख) मुरादाबाद की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दड सहिता की धारा 302 के अन्तर्गत एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है और तहकीकात जारी है।

(ग) पूरे ब्यौरे का पता तभी लगेगा जब उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस इस मामले की तहकीकात पूरी कर ले।

Halt Station and Crossing near Methodist High School, Kanpur

5030 **Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that trains are regularly held up at the crossing near the Methodist High School, Kanpur (U P) causing inconvenience delay to the public and loss of revenue to Government due to ticketless travel

(b) if so whether Government propose to construct a regular halt station at this crossing, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M Poonacha). (a) Yes There have been occasions when trains were held up near the said crossing

(b) No

(c) Opening of a train halt was not found feasible from the engineering and the financial point of view

Supply of Singareni Coal to Tobacco, Barn Owners of Andhra

5031. **Shri Ranga** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware of the admixture of coal dust in the coal that is being supplied by the Singareni Collieries to the tobacco-barn owners of Andhra, particularly in Guntur, Krishna and Godavari Districts,

(b) whether any complaints to this effect have been received from the trade; and

(c) if so, the action taken to stop this bad practice which causes heavy losses to the tobacco-curing industry and reduces the return to tobacco growers?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Quality of Cars Manufactured in India

5032. **Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:**
Shri S. S. Kothari:
Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah.
Shri P. N. Solanki:
Shri K. K. Nayar:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Bedabrata Barua.
Shri Y. A Prasad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma:
Shri R. S. Vidyarthi:
Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar.
Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary.
Shri Marandi:
Shri R. K. Amin:
Shri Ramachandra J. Amin.
Shri Giriraj Saran Singh.
Shri Magharajji:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a constant deterioration in the quality of cars manufactured in India;

(b) if so, whether Government have fixed any standard for the cars manufactured in India and if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether there is any statutory compulsion to enforce acceptance of quality and specifications laid down by Government; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to bring any legislation?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) Complaints about defects in the quality of cars manufactured in India have recently been on the increase.

(b) and (c). While Government have themselves not so far laid down any standards for quality of motor vehicles, the need for maintaining the quality of their products has been impressed from time to time on the manufacturers of automobiles and ancillary items. All the automobile manufacturers in the country have collaboration arrangements with reputed foreign companies in the line. They are expected to make their product according to the specifications and standards of quality of similar vehicles made by their collaborators.

(d) Government are setting up a Committee to go into the causes of deterioration in the quality of indigenously manufactured cars and to suggest remedial measures.

Durgapur Steel Plant

5033. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Ramavatar Shastri:
Shri K. M. Madhukar:

Will the Minister of **Steel Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a loss of Rs. 21 crores is estimated in 1967-68 for the Durgapur Steel Plant on account of which the Plant faces the danger of imminent closure;

(b) if so, the reasons for this estimated loss and how it compares with the losses that the Plant suffered in the four preceding years;

(c) whether any drastic measures for the rehabilitation of the Plant are contemplated, and

(d) if so, a brief account thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir. The estimated loss likely to occur-

in 1967-68 for the Durgapur Steel Plant is about Rs. 10 crores only.

(b) to (d) In 1963 64, there was a net loss of Rs. 0·19 crores, in 1964-65 a net profit of Rs. 0 53 crores, in 1965-66 a net loss of Rs. 2·31 crores and in 1966-67 a net loss of Rs. 13.1 crores The Committee appointed by Government to go into the working of the Durgapur Steel Plant has already submitted its report and a summary of the Committee's recommendations has also been laid on the Table of the House. These recommendations are now under examination.

Silk Factory in Bihar

5034. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is plenty of raw material available for the manufacture of silk in the Santhal Pargana district of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether this raw material is not being used properly,

(c) whether Government propose to set up a silk factory in Santhal Pargana; and

(d) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir

(c) and (d) The Government of Bihar propose to set up a spun silk mill of 3000 spindles at Bhagalpur The question of issue of an Industrial Licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Extension of Railway Line in Bihar

5035. **Shri Marandi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the extension of the Railway line in Santhal Pargana District in Bihar;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be extended and upto which place; and

(c) the total expenditure involved thereon?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) No.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Export of Indian Railway Store and Equipment

5036. **Shri Atam Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 4-man team is leaving for New York (U S A.) to explore the feasibility of exporting Indian Railway Stores and Equipment;

(b) whether the team will also visit Canada; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha) (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) Does not arise

Foreign Traffic Offices, Western Railway

5037. **Shri Umanath:**
Shri K. Amirudhan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Satya Narain Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of vacancies of Clerks Grade I occurring on account of retirement, transfers, promotions deaths, etc. in the Foreign Traffic Office Western Railway since the 11th November. 1963 and in the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway, Delhi since the 22nd October, 1964; and

(b) the manner in which the vacancies were filled?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha):

(a) Western Railway—21

Northern Railway—72

(b) *Western Railway*—These vacancies were set off against the posts which were rendered surplus due to mechanisation and simplification of procedure

Northern Railway—58 vacancies were set off against posts rendered surplus due to simplification, repatriation of staff from deputation and cessation of temporary vacancies 9 vacancies were filled by staff rendered surplus in Western Railway and absorbed temporarily on this Railway 5 vacancies were filled by promotion of unqualified staff on seniority-cum-suitability basis

Demands of Workers of Bhilai Steel Plant

5038. Shri Y. S Kushwah:
Shri Mahant Digvijai Nath
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri
Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal.
Shri Bal Raj Madhok
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. A. Dange:
Shri S. M. Banerjee
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bhogendra Jha:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that much discontentment prevails amongst the workers of the Bhilai Steel Plant as a result of their being lathi-charged,

(b) the reasons for the lathi-charge, the number of persons injured thereby and whether use of tear-gas and firing were also resorted to on this occasion; and

(c) the demands of the workers and the steps being taken by Government to settle them?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No, Sir The situation in the Plant and the Township has fully normalised, the production having picked up and attendance being normal.

(b) Lathi charge was resorted to as thousands of workers who had assembled outside the main gate of the Plant since morning of 24th June 1967, were indulging in stone throwing, wilful destruction of company property etc, and as they were refusing to disperse, despite repeated appeals. Nearly 30 persons were reported to be injured but none seriously No tear-gas was used nor firing resorted to

(c) The demands were raised in an haphazard and irresponsible manner and were mostly impossible of fulfilment One of the demands, that is, abolition of leave rules and grant of similar enhanced leave facilities to all employees as enjoyed before 1st April, 1960 is under consideration of Hindustan Steel Ltd

Neiveli Power Plant

5039. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3461 on the 23rd June, 1967 and state

(a) the total generating capacity of the Neiveli power plant,

(b) the total amount spent by the Central Government so far on this power project;

(c) how many States are sharing the power generated at Neiveli and what is the share of each State at present;

(d) whether any agreement has been arrived at between these States and the Central Government for sharing the Neiveli power; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) and (b). The present total generating capacity of the Neyveli Thermal Power Station is 400 MW and the total amount spent by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation thereon upto 31st March 1967 was Rs 45 09 crores.

(c) The entire surplus power, after meeting the requirements of the Corporation, is fed into the power grid of the Madras State. We are not aware as to what quantum out of it is being given to the other States

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Central Board of Industries and Commerce

5040. Shri George Fernandes
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether a private firm by the name and style of the Central Board of Indian Industries and Commerce with its address at 16/B-4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi, has been asking industrialists to deposit money with the firm for the purpose of joining in an Indian delegation to go abroad on export promotion drive;

(b) whether Government are aware that this firm is sending letters and circulars that are couched in phraseology normally used in Government correspondence and thus creating the impression that this is a Government agency; and

(c) whether Government propose to take immediate action to prevent this so-called Board from misleading the gullible industrialists and others?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The Government is not aware of the phraseology used by the Central Board of Indian Industries and Commerce However the name and style of the firm is such that can mislead other firms

(c) A suit has been filed by the Delhi Administration against the Director of the firm under the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950.

Railway Line Connecting Rourkela with Talcher

5041. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 571, dated the 26th May, 1967 and state

(a) when the survey for connecting Talchar with Rourkela was held;

(b) whether it is a fact that the present distance between Rourkela and Talchar has been reduced as a result of extension of Railway lines upto Barsuan from Rourkela and whether by connecting this line, a direct line through Orissa upto Cuttack is proposed to be laid; and

(c) whether any survey for this has been made and whether Government would consider the feasibility of connecting this gap in the link?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M Poonacha): (a) to (c) A Preliminary survey for the Rourkela-Talcher line was carried out in 1947-48. A length of about 23 miles from Rourkela to Patasai of the Rourkela-Barsuan (existing) line falls on the Rourkela-Talchar alignment No proposal for extending the Rourkela-Patasai line to Talcher is under consideration of Government at present.

Paper Mill in Assam

5042. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is fact that there is a proposal in the Draft Outline of the

Fourth Plan to establish one paper mill in Assam in the first year of the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this behalf?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) There are certain proposals for the establishment of pulp/paper/newsprint plants in the Public Sector by the proposed Paper Corporation in various States including Assam during the 4th Five Year Plan As the matter is still at the exploratory stage, it is not possible to indicate when these proposals will actually materialise.

(b) It is proposed to entrust the work of preparation of the Project Report in Assam to the Nepa Mills and if it is finally agreed to, the Project Report is expected to be ready by the end of 1967-68

Allotment of C I. Sheets to Assam

5043. Shri Dhireswar Kalita: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Metals** be pleased to state.

(a) the quantity of C I Sheets allotted to the Assam State for the years 1964-65 and 1966-67;

(b) the total number of applicants for C.I. sheets during the year 1964-65 in Assam,

(c) the total number of applicants to which the C.I. sheets were given by the Government of Assam during 1964-65; and

(d) whether Government proposes to increase the quota of C I Sheets to the State of Assam in view of the huge demands?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): (a) No allotment of Galvanised Corrugated iron sheets or black corrugated iron sheets was made to any State during 1964-65, 1965-66 and 1966-67 due to scarcity. However, following ad hoc allotments were sanctioned for Assam

	Galvanised Corrugated Sheets	Black Corrugated Sheets
	Tonnes	Tonnes
1964-65	414·34	Nil
1965-66	945·71	Nil
1966-67	11 90	5200,00

(b) and (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House

(d) The production of Galvanised Sheets in the country is expected to improve substantially after September, 1967 and it is expected that there will be no difficulty in supplying the sheets The system of issuing quotas has been discontinued with effect from 1st May, 1967 following decontrol

Demands of H.E.L Employees, Bhopal

5044. **Shri Yajna Dutt Sharma:**
Shri Jagannath Rao Joshi:

Will the Minister of **Industrial Development and Company Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the H E L Employees' Union (recognised) had submitted a charter of demands in February 1966, and

(b) if so, the action taken by the management thereon?

The Minister of Industrial Development and Company Affairs (Shri F. A. Ahmed): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Affiliation of Indian Railways

5045. Shri Maranadi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Railways Sports Control Board has requested the Union Sportive Internationale des Cheminots for affiliation of the Indian Railways with the International body;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(a) the reasons for which the Indian Railways were not given affiliation so far?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) Yes.

(b) The application for affiliation of the Indian Railways Sports Control Board with the Union Sportive Internationale des Cheminots was considered by the Board of Directors at their meeting held at Mamaia (Romania) from 9th to 13th June, 1967. The Board of Directors have unanimously supported the affiliation of the Indian Railways with the Union Sportive Internationale des Cheminots and have recommended to the General Council—the main body—for affiliation of the Indian Railways.

(c) The Indian Railways applied for affiliation during the year 1966 and their application was considered at the first meeting of the Board of Directors referred to in (b) above.

Cottage Industries

5046. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to bring about technological revolution in the cottage industries;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme; and

(c) whether any scientific improvements, (like the Ambar Charkha) are going to be made in the mode of production of the Khadi industries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): (a) and (b). It is the constant endeavour of Government to improve productivity and thereby the income of the artisan through application of the results of research especially in the field of technology. Information about such improvements in different cottage industries during the last three years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) An all metal charkha with six spindles is under trial.

Trains Running Between Ambala Cantt. and Saharanpur

5047. Shri Suraj Bhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that almost all the passenger trains running between Ambala Cantt and Saharanpur are always over-crowded and the passengers have to swing on foot boards at the risk of their lives; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to improve the situation?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) and (b). Whereas some overcrowding exists, as per April 1967 census, on long distance Mail/Express trains running on Ambala-Saharanpur section, others are not fully occupied. Loads of 4 pairs of trains were augmented during 1966. Further augmentation of loads is not, at present operationally feasible due to load limitations and other operational factors.

Railway Employees Uniforms

5048. Shri Suraj Bhan. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that for getting the uniforms stitched for the employees, the Railway authorities pay fifty paise and seventy paise as stitching charges for a trouser and bushshirt respectively to the contractor,

(b) whether in spite of taking measurements of the wearers, the uniforms supplied are either too loose and long or too tight and short for the wearer and thus the employees have to get the uniforms re-stitched;

(c) the steps taken to get the uniforms stitched according to the measurements of the Individual employees; and

(d) whether it is proposed to give cloth and stitching allowance to the employees to enable them to get the uniforms stitched themselves?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C M. Poonacha): (a) No. The stitching of uniforms for the Railway employees is done mainly by Mahila Samities and Handicraft Centres and balance by trade. For giving contracts to trade, open tenders are invited and orders for the stitching of garments are placed on competitive acceptable offers The rates vary from Railway to Railway and range between 52.75 Paise to Rs 2 00 for trousers and between 69 Paise to Rs. 2.00 for bush-shirts

(b) and (c) Uniforms by and large are supplied to staff to the nearest standard size fixed after taking the actual measurement, except in the case of abnormal sized personnel and also those drawing pay above Rs 200 p m on some of the Railways who are supplied uniforms to exact sizes The complaints regarding misfit of garments are few and defects if any, are rectified as soon as possible. In order to avoid the complaints for misfits garments are now cut in cutting factories set up on all zonal Railways except South Central Railway which has come into existence only recently

(d) No

Choa Nala Bridge

5049. **Shri Suraj Bhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of casualties on the Choa Nala bridge between Dukheri and Ambala Cantt. Railway Stations during the last five years,

(b) whether here is a proposal to widen the said existing narrow bridge and thus save the lives of innocent passengers, and

(c) if not, the steps taken to get the upper triangular portion of the bridge removed so that the passengers may not in future collide with that?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M Poonacha): (a) Nine.

(b) The bridge is of adequate width for the movement of trains.

(c) It is not possible to remove the upper triangular portion of the bridge without weakening the structure

उत्तर रेलवे के प्रशासनिक/वर्कशाप विंग के क्लर्क

5050. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1952 में भारतीय रेलों के पुनर्गठन के पश्चात् पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के फतेहगढ़ जिले के प्रशासनिक/वर्कशाप विंग के क्लर्कों की वरिष्ठता लखनऊ जिले के क्लर्कों के साथ जोड़ दी गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 1954 में आदेश जारी किए गए थे कि वरिष्ठ क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति की जाये और उन को अधिकतम निर्धारित वेतन क्रम दिए जायें,

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इन आदेशों को क्रियान्वित किया गया है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ङ) वरिष्ठ क्लर्कों का अवक्रमण (सुपरसीड) करके कनिष्ठ (जूनियर) क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति की जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री चं० मु० पुनाचा) : (क) जी हां । फतेहगढ़ के 110–180 रुपये ग्रेड के (स्थापना) क्लर्कों की वरिष्ठता लखनऊ के क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों के 110–180 रुपये ग्रेड के (स्थापना) क्लर्कों के साथ सबद्ध की ।

(ख) जी हां । 1954 में तीन क्लर्कों को वरिष्ठ क्लर्कों के रूप में पदोन्नत करने के आदेश जारी किये गये थे ।

(ग) जी हां । वे आदेश बाद में रद्द कर दिये गये थे ।

(घ) और (ङ) भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित पदोन्नति आदेश जारी होने के कुछ दिन बाद मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन के साथ एक बैठक हुई थी और यह निश्चय किया गया था कि पदोन्नति की यूनिट को पूर्व व्याप्ति सहित 1-10-1953 से लखनऊ-फतेहगढ़ से बदलकर गोंडा-फतेहगढ़ कर दिया जाये । तदनुसार, जिन तीन व्यक्तियों को लखनऊ-फतेहगढ़ की मिली-जुली वरिष्ठता के आधार पर पहले पदोन्नत किया गया था, उन की पदोन्नति के आदेश रद्द कर दिये गये । अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त होने पर इन मामलों पर पुनर्विचार किया गया और रियायत के रूप में फतेहगढ़ के संबंधित कर्मचारियों को उस तारीख से वरिष्ठता का लाभ दे दिया गया है, जिस तारीख से कि उन्हें लखनऊ-फतेहगढ़ यूनिट में पदोन्नत करने का मूल आदेश दिया गया था ।

Shortage of Covered Wagons

5051. Shri Virendrakumar Shah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that an actue shortage of covered wagon availability at Porbandar has caused a serious bottleneck in the movement of cement, soda-ash, chemicals, cotton and oil seeds;

(b) if so, the average daily requirement of these wagons there and the shortage in availability; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Railways (Shri C. M. Poonacha): (a) to (c). As wagons have to be supplied in preference for clearing heavy demands of high priority traffic like imported foodgrains and fertilisers, cement, salt, etc on the Metre Gauge system of Western Railway, it has not been possible to meet in full the demands of other traffic offering from Porbandar and moving in a lower priority The position has been aggravated by the fact, that with the advent of monsoon, commodities normally moving in open wagons also require covered wagons for their clearance Further, with the onset of monsoon, the Western Railway is required to shoulder the extra burden of moving traffic planned to be transported *via* Porbandar Port since the arrangements for improving this Port as an all-weather Port have not yet been completed This extra traffic has not been planned for movement by rail

Notwithstanding the above limitations, every effort is made to carry the traffic offered at Porbandar to the maximum extent possible. For instance, during the period 1st January to 30th June 1967 a total of 6,196 metre gauge wagons consisting, inter-alia, of cotton, chemicals, cement were loaded from Porbandar as compared to 3,790 wagons during the corresponding period of last year.

12.21 hrs.

RE STATEMENT ON CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE OF 6TH July 1 67

(Query)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय कल एक काल-एटेन्शन मोशन खत्म नहीं हो पाया था कि हाउस एडजार्न हो गया क्योंकि हाउस में कोरम नहीं था। उस में जो लोग सवाल नहीं पूछ पाये हैं .

Mr. Speaker: Not now, some notice must be given I cannot fix it up now itself

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: There was no quorum

Mr. Speaker: I will consider it

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: The Members could not ask questions.

हम को मौका दिया जाये ताकि हम सवाल पूछ सकें।

Mr. Speaker: I will consider it separately. Shri S. S. Kothari.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या आप उसके लिए समय निर्धारित करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: You should write to me; I cannot allow anything on the spot, right now.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो एजेण्डा बाकी बचा हुआ है उस को इस एजेण्डे में लाना होगा।

Mr. Speaker: You must write to me first; you cannot raise it like this.

12-22 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO DECONTROL COAL

Shri S. S. Kothari *(Mandsaur):* I call the attention of the Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported decision of the Government to decontrol Coal."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, before the Minister makes a statement, I have a submission to make.

Mr. Speaker: Is it a point of order?

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): It is a point of order in the form of a submission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. We have developed a convention in the House that whenever any important decision is taken by the Government, either to increase the price of sugar or to decontrol coal or cement or whatever it is, it is first announced in the House. This is the second time....

Mr. Speaker: I agree with you that important decisions must be announced on the floor of the House. What has that got to do with this? You can raise it separately.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This news appeared in the press yesterday. I am happy that the Members are so alert that they have taken notice of it and they have given a Call Attention notice. When the sugar price was increased, this Parliament was treated with contempt ...*(Interruption)*. You should ask them not to do so.

Mr. Speaker: Not now; I cannot direct them off-hand just now.

Shri Nambiar: Unless it is leaked out it cannot go in the press.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Metals (Dr. Chenna Reddy): Control on the prices and distribution of coal was introduced for the first time in 1944 and 1945 respectively. The controls on coals have been reviewed by Government from time to time. The first step towards decontrol was taken in 1959, when Government notified the price of Grades III-A and III-B non-coking coals of Bengal-Bihar as "ceiling" prices instead of "fixed" prices "Ceiling" prices were introduced for hard coke in April 1960. In 1962, the prices of Grade II non-coking and Grade HH coking coals were also declared as "ceiling" prices.

Partial relaxation of distribution control was effected in 1964, when consumers were allowed to take Grade II and III of non-coking and ungraded coals of Singareni as well as soft coke subject only to the restrictions of rationalised transport.

In 1966, the prices and distribution of hard coke were also decontrolled.

During the last 10 years, coal prices have been increased on various

counts on 25 occasions. A statement showing the increase in coal prices from time to time and the reasons therefor is placed on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No* LT 944/67]

Recently, opportunity was taken of the meeting of the Coal Development Council to discuss the question of decontrol with the producers The latter favoured complete decontrol of all grades of coking and non coking coals but urged that such decontrol should be introduced after about six months of the acceptance of the recommendations of the Wage Board on the coal mining industry and the grant of corresponding increase in coal price They stressed that the acceptance of the recommendations of the Wage Board and the grant of the corresponding increase in coal prices should be simultaneous as otherwise the industry will be unable to implement the recommendations

As already stated by me earlier, Government have been constantly reviewing the controls on coal and progressively moving in the direction of decontrol It is considered by Government that present is the most opportune moment to decontrol coal, when there is adequate production of coal and built-in capacity, particularly in non-coking coals of grade I and below variety, to produce more without a long gestation period.

In the past as mentioned earlier, it has been the practice to give price increase to compensate for payment of enhanced D.A to workers, implementation of any award, incidence of royalty, contribution to the provident fund, bonus etc with the result that hardly any incentive was left with the industry In order that coal industry becomes economically viable by increasing its efficiency, it is felt that the effect of every such increase, as mentioned earlier, be not passed on to the consumer. It has accordingly been decided to decontrol prices of all coking and non-coking coals To the extent considered necessary, however distribution of control only on coking coals required by metallurgical consumers i e steel plants etc would be retained The movement of coal in general would be subject to the provisions of the Railways Act

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और स्पष्टीकरण भी है—दोनों हैं।

Mr Speaker: How can it be both? Either it should be 'Vyavastha' or it should be 'Spashtikaran'

श्री मधु लिमये अध्यक्ष महोदय दोनों हैं। आप इसके 7 वें अनच्छेद को देखिये—

"In the past, as mentioned earlier, it has been the practice to give price increase to compensate for payment of enhanced D A " etc

जब इनकी जो सूची दी है, उसमें कई आइटम्स ऐसे हैं

'To meet the incidence of the increased royalty As an incentive for achieving the targets laid down under the Third Plan period "

इस में एक वाक्य वह कहते हैं और उसके बिलकुल विपरीत उनकी प्राइस इन्क्रीज की है, जो तालिका दी है, टेबल दी है उस के विपरीत बात है। यह हो सकता है कि अंग्रेजी भाषा की वजह से यह गडबड किया है। वे कहते हैं —

".. with the result that hardly any incentive was left with the industry "

उस के बिलकुल विपरीत बात आगे कहते हैं —

"In order that coal industry becomes economically viable by increasing its efficiency, it is felt that

[श्री मधु लिमये]

the effect of every such increase, as mentioned earlier, be not passed on to the consumer"

अब इस में इन्सेन्टिव शब्द का क्या मतलब रहता है। आपको कहना चाहिये कि उन के ऊपर कोई दबाव पड़े कि वे अपनी कार्यक्षमता को बढ़ायें तो इन्सेन्टिव का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। साथ ही [illegible] आपकी टेबल है, तालिका है इस का खुलासा करें तब बाद में सप्लीमेन्ट्रीज हो सकते हैं।

Mr. Speaker: He may ask that in his supplementary Mr. Kothari

Shri S. S. Kothari: The industry owes its troubles to the fixing of targets by the Government The Government had earlier fixed a target of 97 million tonnes at the end of the Third Plan period, but the actual demand came to not even 68 million tonnes, with the result that the industry had a surplus production, which it could not dispose of. I welcome the decision of the Minister with regard to decontrol of coal But may I point out that it is his duty to see that certain positive steps are taken to ensure that the industry's demand is maintained and stimulated. With regard to the steps, I submit the Railways are proceeding along the path of increasing dieselisation; that hass to be stopped, because that also consumes foreign exchange. The fertiliser industry should implement the scheme of using coal as one of the raw materials for manufacturing fertilisers

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion

Shri S. S. Kothari: I am giving the background.

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion That may be a valuable suggestion But he may put the question now

Shri S. S. Kothari: In the rural areas, coal has to be consumed on an increasing scale so that manure and forest fuel could be saved. Finally, export should be stimulated.

Now, I come to my question. What steps is the hon. Minister going to take to see that the exports, which were quite appreciable before the Indo-Pak. war and which have now gone down, are stimulated again?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: Regarding the general points that the hon Member has raised, I would submit that the question of either control or decontrol would not materially change the situation. It will be the constant endeavour of the Ministry to see to what extent it will be possible to increase the utilisation of coal. But there are other aspects like dieselisation etc the economy resulting from the use of naphtha as against coal in fertiliser factories and so on.

Mr. Speaker: They were all suggestions But what about the exports? That was his question

Shri S. S. Kothari: I want to know whether my suggestions are acceptable to him

Dr. Chenna Reddy: As for exports one of the countries to which we were exporting a major quantity was Pakistan But in view of the general situation prevailing in regard to the relationship with Pakistan, it may not be easy to indicate to what extent and at what stage it will be possible to have exports to Pakistan. But in the other countries we are continuing to maintain our exports.

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा ख्याल है कि हिन्दुस्तान की कोयले की खानों में जो मजदूर हैं वेज बोर्ड का जो एवार्ड है वह भी मिला दिया जाय तो भी पश्चिमी जर्मनी या ब्रिटेन से पांचवां हिस्सा भी नहीं होगा तो क्या वजह है कि हमारे यहां आज कोयले के मालिक आप से मांग कर रहे हैं कि इस वक्त आप नियंत्रण न उठाइये, हम को दाम बढ़ा कर दीजिये और 6 महीने के बाद इस पर विचार कीजिये और दूसरे क्या मंत्री महोदय की इस बात का पता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड और कोयला

खानों के मालिक इन के बीच में कुछ ऐसे षडयन्त्र चल रहा है और उस के द्वारा जो खराब किस्म का कोयला बनाया जाता है उस को रेलवे बोर्ड अच्छे किस्म के कोयले का दाम देकर खरीदता है। अब रेलवे बोर्ड के जो सदस्य हैं उनका अपना पैसा तो बर्बाद होता नहीं है पैसा बर्बाद होता है जनता का और हम लोगों का तो क्या इस षडयन्त्र को खत्म करने के लिए भी उन्होंने कोई उपाय सोचा है ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी यह भी कोल माइनओनर्स ने जो कोयले के लिए बढ़ी हुई कीमतें मांगी हैं मैंने अपने इस स्टेटमेंट में उस प्राइस इन्क्रीज की तरफ काफी डिटेल में इशारा किया है लेकिन इस तरीके से कोल की माइंस मुसलसल इन्क्रीज करते रहने का काम जारी रखना मुनासिब नहीं है। कोल इंडस्ट्रीज को इस में कुछ जिम्मेदारी और बोझा उठाना चाहिए और अपनी एफिशिएंसी को बढ़ाने की तरफ कुछ करना चाहिए। उस का जितना बजाब्ता प्रोडक्शन है वह काफी है और प्रोडक्शन के लिहाज से इस वक्त उस की मांग कम है तो यही बात है कि जब वह एकोनामी की तरफ तवज्जह दे और इसलिए डिकन्ट्रोल किया गया है। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये माइनओनर्स और रेलवे बोर्ड के बीच में षडयन्त्र का सवाल है रेलवे बोर्ड और मंत्रालय इस बात का नोटिस लेगा और उस बारे में देखेगा। बाकी हमारी तरफ से जो खास कन्ट्रोलर का काम है उस पर निगरानी होती रहेगी और उस बात को जरूर ध्यान में रक्खा जायेगा।

श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज (बम्बई-दक्षिण) . अध्यक्ष महोदय इस स्टेटमेंट में कोल प्रडक्शन की इन्क्रीज के बारे जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उनको देखने से मालूम होता है कि 13-6-62, 3-3-64 और 22-12-66 तीन बार कोयले की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए और ऊंचे दर्जे का कोयला बनाने के लिए यह खान के मालिकों को इंसैन्टिव देने में आया है। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बारे खास तौर पर यह लिखा है :—

"Incentive to produce more coal during the 3rd Five year plan"

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 9 करोड़ 50 लाख टन का टार्गेट था 6 करोड़ 80 लाख टन उस में से पूरा हो गया यानी 3 करोड़ टन टार्गेट हम नहीं पूरा कर पाये तो उस का मतलब यह साफ है कि इन्सेंटिव देने के बावजूद भी खान के मालिकों ने जो काम करना चाहिए था वह नहीं किया है और यह पैसा भी उन लोगों ने हजम कर लिया तो अब प्रश्न यह है कि जब मंत्री महोदय ने कल इस पालिसी का ऐलान किया है कि हम डिकन्ट्रोल कर रहे हैं तो खान के मालिकों की ओर से यह मांग आ रही है कि हमें आप और पैसे बढ़ा कर दीजिए, पैसे के बढ़ाने की मांग है बाकी अलग अलग रिपोर्ट है किसी ने 3 रुपये की मांग की है किसी ने साढ़े 4 रुपये की मांग की है तो किसी ने साढ़े 5 रुपये की मांग की है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह उन को ज्यादा पैसा देना उचित समझती है यदि हां तो वह बढ़ा हुआ पैसा कब से उन को देना चाहती है और सरकार किस दिन से यह डिकन्ट्रोल करना चाहती है ?

डा० चन्ना रेड्डी . अब इस वक्त सरकार द्वारा कोयले की कीमत बढ़ाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि अगर उस की कीमत बढ़ाने का विचार होता तो हम उस पर कोई कन्ट्रोल अथवा नियंत्रण रखते। सरकार का ख्याल है कि वर्तमान समय कोयले पर से नियंत्रण हटाने का सब से अधिक उपयुक्त मौका है। यह तो डिमांड और सप्लाई

[डा० चन्ना रेड्डी]

का सवाल है और इस डिमांड एण्ड सप्लाई की इंटररिलेशनशिप और इंटरकनेक्शन की वजह से और डिकन्ट्रोल की वजह से उस की प्राइस खुद अपने आप से तय होगी।

श्री चार्ल्स फरनेंडीज. डिकन्ट्रोल किस तारीख से किया जायगा ?

Dr. Chenna Reddy: From the date of announcement.

12-36 hrs.

RULING REGARDING LAYING OF PAPERS ON TABLE

Mr. Speaker: On the 5th July 1967 Shri Madhu Limaye raised a point that in the case of papers sought to be laid on the Table by private Members, Members should be informed of the decision taken by the Speaker whether or not he has allowed the papers to be laid The Member suggested that either the Speaker should make an announcement of his decision in the House or an entry should be made in the List of Business, as is done in the case of papers laid by Ministers. Dr Lohia also plended for the latter procedure

On the 6th July, Shri Madhu Limaye wrote to me that such documents as the Speaker permits to be laid should be mentioned in the List of Business and the Member concerned should be called upon to lay the document in the same manner as papers are laid by Ministers.

The position is that in the case of a paper or document laid by a Minister, entry is made in the List of Business because the Minister is himself responsible for the document and he is authorised to authenticate it on the grounds that--

(i) it has been or deemed to have been prepared under his supervision or care, and

(ii) he is in possession of the document officially.

In the case of private Members, however, papers or documents are sought to be laid on the Table by them during the course of their speeches. As such, no entry about such papers can obviously be made in the List of Business. However, where it is decided to treat such a document as paper laid on the Table, the document is placed in the Library and a reference to it is given in the printed debates. This applies also to the Ministers, who may in the course of their speeches in the House, lay papers or documents on the Table of the House There is thus no distinction between the Ministers and private Members in this regard

As the Members desire that when the Speaker accords the necessary permission for any paper handed over at the Table by a private Member to be treated as paper laid on the Table Members should be informed of that, I have directed the Secretariat to publish the information in future in Bulletin Part II

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) दूसरे दिन करने का क्या फायदा उस दिन आना चाहिए। इस बातों को कैसे पता चलेगा ?

Mr. Speaker: Members will be informed of the decision; it will be published in the Bulletin.

श्री मधु लिमये : सेक्रेटरी एलान करे।

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Rubber Act

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri Shafi Qureshi): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Rubber Board (Provident Fund) (Amendment) Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. S.O. 3808 in Gazette of India, dated the 17th December, 1966, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947;

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-948/67.]

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) I have to say something about the business of the House for the next week Today is Friday.

Mr. Speaker: Let him wait

12.28 hrs.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 30th June, 1967:—

1. The Companies Tribunal (Abolition) Bill, 1967;

2 The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1967.

. Sir, I lay on the Table a copy, duly authenticated by the Secretary of Rajya Sabha, of the Anti-Corruption Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1967, passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 30th June 1967. .

12.39 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Sixth Report

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal). I beg to present the Sixth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Education—(i) Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; and (ii) Archaeological Museums.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Coir Board

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Dinesh Singh): I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1)(e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by S.R.O. No. 3983 dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for the term to be specified by the Central Government"

Mr. Speaker: The question is.

"That in pursuance of sub-rule (1)(e) of Rule 4 of the Coir Industry Rules, 1954, as amended by S.R.O. No. 3983 dated the 12th December, 1957, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Coir Board for the term to be specified by the Central Government."

The Motion was adopted

12.40 hrs.

RE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is the second time I find that that item

[Shri S M Banerjee]

is missing and the responsibility is being shirked by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs

Mr. Speaker. About what?

Shri S. M Banerjee: Business of the House

Mr. Speaker. The Business Advisory Committee has fixed up the time for various Demands

Shri S M Banerjee. I know that today is Friday We have been requesting the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs through you to arrange for discussion of certain matters

Mr Speaker. Now we are discussing the Demands for Grants

Shri S M Banerjee Even during discussion on the Demands, we have had one hour and two hour discussions on important matters

Mr Speaker That is if allowed by the Speaker the Minister has nothing to do with that

Shri S M Banerjee: I have been appealing to the Minister through you to arrange for the discussion of two or three important matters

For instance, I have come to know now

Mr. Speaker Don't go into details I will not allow All that you wanted is that the Minister must make some statement

Shri S. M Banerjee. We want to request you

Mr. Speaker: Don't go into details of the subjects which are pending for call attention and something

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not mentioning call attention notices at all

Mr. Speaker: Even discussions

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am simply mentioning that the Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister definitely told us that he has no objection if the DA Commission's report is discussed; of course, he reserves his comments because he has to consult the State Chief Ministers. So, the discussion of the DA Commission's report, which is agitating more than 22 lakhs of Government employees, should be allowed

Mr. Speaker: Before the budget demands?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes Let us have a two-hour discussion That is one thing

Secondly, I am told that a motion on privy purses by Shri Madhu Limaye has been admitted Let it be discussed About its international repercussions and so on, let us know what the mind of the Government is Kindly allow these two discussions

The third thing is this The budget is very important otherwise we cannot function without the budget, I know that, but I think that during the course of the budget discussion some discussions

Mr. Speaker. You are going into details You have pointed out that the Minister must fix up some programme That is the main thing Now don't go into details Let me hear one or two others also, then we will see. You have had your say All that you want is that the programme for the next week must be announced by the Minister, and some of those things which you say are very important must be taken up for discussion Do not go on prolonging now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want a statement from the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: All right, kindly sit down You have made your points.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Unless we have a statement, how can we carry on?

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, let us hear others also

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We want a statement from the Home Minister. Let him make a statement *suo motu* because we hear that Mohit Choudhary and others have all been acquitted.

Mr. Speaker: You are going into details. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): As far as we are concerned, we are very much concerned over this that so many demands for grants are going to be guillotined, and this is the first occasion I think when this thing is being allowed to be done by the house We are very sorry about it In the past we used to have this understanding that as far as possible as many of those Ministries as possible should come up for discussion. If these discussions were found by the Speaker to be calling within the purview of the debates that we would be having, they were not taken up, they would not be taken, that was the earlier understanding. Unfortunately or fortunately we have been following some other procedure, but at least now I would like to plead with you not to have all these things, during the time when we are discussing these demands, so that at least the programme we have got before ourselves can be completed satisfactorily. After all, we owe an explanation to the country that in regard to the administration of so many of these departments Parliament has not been able to, would not be able to, have proper discussion.

Mr. Speaker: That was my view also

Shri George Fernandes *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Fernandes, why don't you allow Mr. Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) सभापति महोदय मेरे दो सुझाव हैं। या तो आप जाप्त कर सकते हैं या सोमवार से 21 तारीख तक, जिस दिन डिमान्ड्स गिलोटिन होंगी, जो एक घंटा हम लोग बरबाद कर रहे हैं 1 से 2 बजे के बीच में—मैं हमेशा के लिये यह नहीं कह रहा हूं, 21 तारीख तक—उस को हम लोग इस्तेमाल करें और लंच अवर न हो।

Mr. Speaker: We want lunch hour also. What is all this?

श्री मधु लिमये : दूसरी बात यह कि 15 तारीख को शनिवार, है, उस का भी इस्तेमाल हम लोग कुछ मागों की बहस करने के लिये करें। हम दोनों चीजें नहीं चला सकते हैं। एक ओर आप ने जो एक अड़ घंटे की बहस जारी की है, वह बहुत अच्छा कर दिया है। और सब से ज्यादा दिलचस्प बहसें इस के द्वारा हुई हैं। इस लिये लंच अवर को खत्म किया जाये और शनिवार को हम बैठें। मुझ को बतलाया गया है कि अगले गुरुवार को प्रीवी पर्स का मामला लिया जायेगा 193 के मातहत।

Shri Ranga: Quorum should not be challenged.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोरम का प्रश्न भी नहीं उठाना चाहिये। मैं बिल्कुल श्री रंगा से सहमत हूं। मैं सत्ताधारी दल से और विरोधी दल वालों से भी अपील करता हूं कि वह कोरम का मामला न उठावें।

Mr. Speaker: How can I help it? If somebody raises the question of quorum, I have to ring the bell.

Shri Ranga: It is an understanding.

Mr. Speaker: If an understanding is respected by all, it can work; otherwise it will not work.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Although the Business Advisory Committee has allotted time to the different ministries, it is necessary that every week the Minister should announce the ministries which are going to be taken up next week. He has not done so this time. Secondly, as Prof. Ranga pointed out, probably this is the first time that this has happened in the House that more than half the demands will be guillotined. I suggest that we may extend the discussion by a week more and adjust the programme of the Rajya Sabha accordingly so that we can take up

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

some more important ministries. Instead of completing it on the 21st of July, can we not extend it by four or five days?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I respect the sentiments expressed by the hon Members here But as you know it is not possible to extend the debate beyond the 21st I did not announce the demands to be discussed next week because they are already announced If they so desire, I shall make an announcement every week

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why cannot it be extended beyond the 21st?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is not going to be a possible proposition

Mr. Speaker: About sitting on Saturday, we shall discuss it later on, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting on Monday.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak) On Saturdays, we cannot sit. We have to go to our constituencies. We have got serious objection to this proposal. We have fixed our meetings on Saturday

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Sir, discussion of the demands is the most important business of the House We find that the demands of a number of ministries are going to be guillotined due to shortage of time We must find more time, we can forego our lunch hour and sit on Saturday or we can sit late till 7 P.M. First priority should be given to the discussion of the demands for grants of the ministries and only then other work should be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: The Business Advisory Committee is meeting on Monday and it will consider whether we can sit on the 11th, that is, Saturday. About dispensing with the lunch hour only for these two weeks, that also can be considered by the Committee. So, the Committee will meet on Monday and consider all the aspects. Shri Easwara Reddy may continue his speech now.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): We are not promised anything about the discussion on the dearness allowance question. We do not know whether he is going to give time.

Mr. Speaker: How can he give time? He cannot say anything now.

Shri Nambiar: The whole government machinery will be paralysed

Mr. Speaker I have called Shri Easwara Reddy

12.50 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Shri Eswara Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr Speaker, Sir, yesterday, I was speaking about drought relief I request you to set up a famine eradication board in the Centre

Sir, we have already a Board to control the floods and floods are only one aspect of the vagaries of the monsoon I am glad that we have the Flood Control Board We are doing something, though unsatisfactorily. Now, when you have a Control Board for floods, why don't you have an eradication board for famines, which are another aspect of the vagaries of the monsoon? I hope you will appreciate the reasonableness of my demand It should not be simply a sign-board. What I request is, you should set up a Famine Eradication Board at the Centre at least with a sum of Rs 600 crores at its disposal, and a phased development of all the drought-affected areas in the country should be carried on under its auspices. This is not a new proposal. I drew the attention of your Ministry to this proposal two years back, when I had the opportunity of speaking on the Demands for Grants.

Last year, in June, the four Chief Ministers of Southern States, faced with a serious famine crisis, met at

Tirupathi, discussed the whole problem, admitted their inability to tackle this enormous problem of drought-relief and appealed to the Centre to take up this responsibility of drought-relief in the whole of the country They also later on submitted a national plan for the eradication of famine to the Planning Commission For the first time, in the Fourth Five Year Plan, I am glad that at least the Planning Commission accepted this principle, though rather half-heartedly, and set apart Rs 40 crores But this is a very scanty sum and that too is not meant for drought relief as such but it was only for investigation and survey With that scanty amount you cannot carry out the eradication of drought

Yesterday, I was also referring to the question as to how you treat the drought-affected areas To cite one instance, the Pulivendla channel in my district was designed to irrigate about 55 000 acres from the Tungabhadra water The foundation-stone was also laid by an ex-Chief Minister whom I do not want to mention by name now It was laid in the 1962 general elections I want to underline the words general elections It is now five years since then, but nothing has happened, it is not even today sent to the Centre either for technical sanction or for financial sanction Is this the way to give relief to the drought affected areas?

What is happening as a result of this negligence? Only a few days back, a report has been published in the Andhra Prabha, a Bangalore edition, that owing to continuous scarcity of rainfall for two or three years about Rs 2 crores worth of orange gardens covering an area of four to five thousand acres—are facing a complete collapse If steps had been taken immediately after the foundation-stone was laid in 1962, the people of that area would not have suffered this calamity When the people are asking for bread, you are literally and not figuratively giving stones to them, and that too, big stones like foundation stone to swallow, instead of coming to their rescue

Regarding Tungabhadra waters, great injustice has been done to the drought-affected areas in Rayalaseema in the distribution of the Tungabhadra waters I do not want to go through the whole story of Tungabhadra The British engineer, when he designed the Tungabhadra project scheme, intended that the whole waters of the river should be let out through a high level channel to irrigate mainly the drought-affected areas of Rayalseema but now, we are giving only the skeleton of the original design

Mr. Speaker Yesterday itself you had finished your time but still I allowed you to speak today Please conclude

Shri Eswara Reddy I shall finish in a few minutes We were given now the skeleton of that project Even in that revised project, you have done great injustice Already the original scheme of ayacuts under Mylavaram reservoir has been cut by 20,000 acres in my district and now almost half the ayacuts of this scuttled scheme is made dependent on the unreliable flow of Pennar I therefore request the hon Minister to look into it and see that the whole ayacut is assured of Tungabhadra waters

Sir, the poor people of Rayalaseema have been betrayed and we have to make amends for it I request the Minister to divert the Krishna waters to Rayalaseema at least to irrigate 4 or 5 lakh acres The minister may say that he is engulfed by inter State river disputes, but he must adopt a new, dynamic, scientific and national approach to this problem of drought in Rayalaseema He should overcome all these wrangles and see that the Krishna waters are diverted to Rayalaseema

The Deputy Prime Minister is going to Andhra Pradesh next week. I request him to visit a Nagarjunasagar and Kothagudiem Thermal power

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

plant and provide more financial assistance for these projects over and above the Plan allocations.

Mr. Speaker: Even if you do not recommend, he will go there.

Shri G. S. Reddi (Miryalguda): Sir, I rise to support the demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The Ministry is headed by an Engineer of all-India fame and the very fact that he was elected without contest by any party is a measure of his impartiality and popularity. If this Ministry is given the necessary finance, I am sure India will become a surplus country very soon.

I take the example of Nagarjunasagar project. If that project is given another loan of Rs. 35 crores, I am sure the rice production will so increase that within the next 10 years, rice produced from the Nagarjunasagar project will be able to feed the whole of India. There will not be any headache of Kerala and West Bengal clamouring for rice now and then and rushing food specials to those States.

I am unable to understand why this fact of necessity of more and more rice production is not realised by the hon. members. When crores of rupees are spent to buy food from abroad with a biggar's bowl, why should not this loan, which is requested by the Andhra Pradesh Government, be given from the Finance Ministry? We are spending Rs. 118 crores to subsidise food for several States. Instead of giving this subsidy, if that amount is diverted and given as a loan—not as gratis—to Andhra Pradesh, the Nagarjunasagar project will come up just as a miracle. I am sure if in the course of the next three years, Rs. 35 crores are made available, rice production will increase to such an extent that 25 lakh acres will come under the plough and the rice produced there will be sufficient to feed the whole of India and there will not be any necessity to go abroad and beg for food. There will be no necessity for family planning or abortions either. Irrigation and power are such important subjects that if we are able to spend more and more on this account, there will not be any famine in this country and we will be able to export the food to other countries also.

13 hrs.

In the minds of some of our neighbouring States—Mysore and Maharashtra—there seems to be a doubt about the second phase of the project. There should not be any doubt about the second phase. The project is one integrated project and first and second phases do not exist.

There was a dispute about the river waters. Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim settled this dispute once and for all and he allotted these waters between Mysore, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. That award stands and Andhra Pradesh does not want to go beyond that award given by Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim. The level is to be raised to 590 feet. There is no going back on that and Andhra Pradesh is not going to raise the dam any higher than that 590 feet already agreed, sanctioned and approved by this House.

Sir, Nagarjunasagar Project should not be treated on the basis of provincialism and regionalism. It is a national asset and it should be treated as such. The food produced as a result of this project is going to be distributed throughout India and all are to profit by that. The objections that are being raised now do not in any way come across the understanding reached or the award passed by Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim. Whereas Andhra had 1050 T.M.C., according to this award it will get only 800 T.M.C. But Andhra Pradesh has given its approval and it will abide by that.

If this finance that is very much required is given to Andhra we will be able to put 25 lakh acres of land under irrigation. If this finance is not made available we will only be able to put six lakh acres under irrigation. If

only these six lakh acres of land are allowed to be put under irrigation it will be a great national tragedy and it will be a great blunder I would, therefore, request hon Members of this House and the Finance Ministry to give the necessary finance so that this project may be completed within the coming three years and food made available to the rest of India

Now we see a lot of requests asking for rice from Andhra We are ready to give that rice but we only request that the necessary finance may be provided so that Andhra may be able to produce more and more food for the benefit of this country

Mr. Speaker We will adjourn now and meet again after lunch

13.05 hrs

(The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the clock)

(The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at six minutes past fourteen of the clock)

[SHRI G S DHILLON in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—contd.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) श्रीमान सभापति महोदय, सिंचाई-बिजली की मांगो पर आज जितना रुपया मांगा गया है, वह आज की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए बहुत कम है, क्योंकि सिंचाई और बिजली से ही सारी योजनायें चलती हैं, इन दोनों योजनाओं का हमारे देश की प्रगति में बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लेकिन हमारी सरकार की आज 20 वर्ष के बाद आखें खुली हैं, जब हमको विदेशों से भीख मांगनी पड़ी। अगर इस योजना पर 20 साल पहले बल दिया जाता और गांव गांव के अन्दर नलकूप लगा दिये जाते, बिजली की पाइप लगा दी जाती, तो आज विदेशों से भीख न मांगनी पड़ती। आज जब विदेशों से भीख मांगने के लिये तैयार हुए और उन्होंने इन्कार कर दिया, तब हमारी आखें खुली कि अब हमें क्या करना चाहिये। तब छोटी सिंचाई योजना की रट लगाई जा रही है। लेकिन हमें देखना है कि इन पिछले 20 वर्षों में क्या काम हुआ है। 50 हजार गावों के अन्दर बिजली के पम्प लगाये गये हैं, लेकिन इस देश में साढे पाच लाख गाव हैं, अगर इसी रफ्तार से चले तो 220 साल लगेंगे, सारे देश के गावों में बिजली पहुचाने के लिए 220 साल लगेंगे। हमारी सरकार कहती है कि 1971-72 तक हम आत्म-निर्भर हो जाएंगे—यह कैसी योजना है, कहा से हो जायेंगे, क्या आकाश से बिजली टूट पड़ेगी। सब कागजी आंकड़े हैं, जनता को जिस तरह से चाहो, भुलावा दे दो—हम इतना करेंगे, इतना प्रोडक्शन करेंगे।

हमने 7 बड़े-बड़े बाध बनाने शुरू किए, लेकिन अब तक 20 सालों में दो बाध पूरे हुए हैं, पाच अभी भी अधूरे हैं और जो पूरे हुए है उन में भी अभी तक पूरी तरह से प्रोडक्शन शुरू नहीं हुआ है। हमारे बाध मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि इस तरह की छोटी योजना बनायेंगे जो 10-20 दिन में पौदा उग जाय। नये नये मंत्री आये और उन्होंने नई नई योजनायें बनाई, एक मंत्री आये—वह कहते हैं गमले-कमल की योजना, दूसरे मंत्री आये—वह कहते हैं इतनी अच्छी फसल उगायें कि 10-20 दिन में पौदा उग जाय, एक मंत्री आये—उन को यह भी पता नहीं था कि गेहू की और जौ की बाल कैसी होती है, ऐसे ऐसे मंत्री हमारे देश में हैं। 2077 करोड रुपया इन चार योजनाओं में खर्च किया है। पहली योजना में 300 करोड रुपये, दूसरी में 380 करोड रुपये, तीसरी में 572 करोड रुपये और चौथी में 825 करोड रुपये लेकर बैठे हैं। इस तरह 2077 करोड रुपये हम ने खर्च किये हैं या खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

यदि सिंचाई के आकडो को उठा कर देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि जहा बैठ थे, वही के वही बैठे हैं, उत्पादन के आकडे अगर 1962 और 1967 के मिलायें तो दोनो बराबर हैं। कहते हैं पानी नही बरसा तो हम क्या करे, पानी कुदरत का खेल है। मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हू—प्रधान मत्री नेहरू हमारे कोटा बाध का उद्घाटन करने के लिये गये थे, वह 80 करोड रुपये का बाध बनाया है वहा पर उद्घाटन भाषण करते हुए उन्होने कहा कि अगर पाच साल भी पानी नही बरसेगा तो यह बाध सारे राजस्थान को पानी और बिजली देगा। समझ मे नही आया—अभी इस वक्त गाधी सागर डैम मे 1280 फुट पानी चाहिये, 1265 फुट पानी वहा है, लेकिन बिजली तीन साल से नदारद है। मै पूछना चाहता ह कि वह पानी कहा गया, वह बिजली कहा गई? 80 करोड रुपया लगा कर वह बाध बनाया, बिजली नदारद, पानी नदादर और यदि पानी छोडते हैं तो नहर मे पानी नही जाता है, सडको पर जाता है वाटर लागिंग का हर जगह खेल है। पानी छोडते है जो नहरो से नही निकलता हे। कहते है कि धोरे नही खुदे हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि किसान खुद धोरे खोदना शुरू कर दें।

लिफ्ट इरिगेशन का नाम तक नही है इतनी लूट मच रही है। जो बिजली वाले है वह गाव मे हो कर लाइन निकालते है और कुओ पर बिजली लगाने पर पाच पाच सौ रुपये ले लेते हैं बिजली का नाम नही है और सैकडो जगह खम्भे लगा दिये। उन से पूछो कि बिजली कब आयेगी तो कहते हैं कि जब पानी बरसेगा और बिजली पैदा होगी तब आयेगी। हम बिजली के भरोसे बठ हुए है। हम से कहा जाता है कि हम दूर दूर से बिजली ला रहे हैं। कभी भाखरा से, कभी गुजरात से और इस तरह से राजस्थान के लोगो को भुलावे में डाल रहे हैं। किसान बेचारे रो रहे हैं। उन के लिये बीजो की भी अलग अलग व्यवस्था है क्योकि सिंचाई के लिये पानी आयेगा। लेकिन पानी कहां हैं? बीज में खाद मिला दिया जो कि खेती के काम में नही आ सकता है क्योकि पानी नहीं है और वैसे ही वह सूख जाता है खाद की वजह से। खाने का काम मे भी वह नही आ सकता।

आप को मैं ट्यूब वैल की बात बतलाऊ। हम से 32 हजार पम्पिग सेट लगाने के लिये कहा गया। अगले साल से 32 हजार पम्पिग सेट लगाये जायेगे? किस तरह से लगाये जायेगे। आध्र प्रदेश मे 5,000, गुजरात से 4,000, मद्रास मे 10,000, मध्य प्रदेश मे 3,000, मैसूर मे 4,000, पजाब मे 3,000, हरियाना मे 2,000, राजस्थान मे 500 और वैस्ट बगाल मे 200। आप देखिये राजस्थान मे केवल 500 ट्यूब वैल लगाये जायेगे जब कि जो छोटे छोटे राज्य है सवा दो या ढाई करोड की आबादी के, जसे मैसूर, है, आध्र प्रदेश है, उन मे चार और पाच हजार लगाये जा रहे हैं। राजस्थान मे जहा पर इतने कम लगाये जा रहे हैं। बिहार मे अकाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश मे अकाल है यह ठीक है, लेकिन राजस्थान मे तो बारह महीने अकाल रहता है। आप देखिये कि बीकानेर, जैसलमेर और गगानगर का जो एरिया है वहा तीन तीन मील दूर से पानी आता है। जिस तरफ बारह महीने अकाल रहता है उस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नही है। ध्यान किस की तरफ है? जिन के हाथ मे लाठी है। जिस की लाठी, उस की भैंस। राजस्थान के आदमी बेचारे सीधे सादे, भोले भाले हैं। वहा हर साल अकाल पडता है लेकिन उस की तरफ ध्यान देने वाला कोई नही है। उस के लिये मजूर किया है 2 करोड रु०, जो कि एक आदमी के लिये एक रुपया आता है। मुह पोछने के लिये हैं। सिंचाई की योजना हमारे लिये केत्थोर है। जिस तरह से राजस्थान के साथ खिलवाड किया जा रहा है। उस तरह से शायद किसी भी दूसरे राज्य के साथ नहीं किया जा रहा है।

राजस्थान नहर के बारे मे कई दफे प्रश्न उठे कि केन्द्र अपने हाथ मे ले ले। कुल 212 करोड रुपये की योजना है अभी तक 150 करोड रुपये का काम बाकी है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार उस के ऊपर मजूरी कितनी देती है? 3 करोड की। पिछले साल दिया था 6 करोड। मैं आप को उस की रिपोर्ट बतलाऊगा। आप को ताज्जुब होगा कि एक महीने मे 80 लाख फुट मिट्टी की प्रोग्रेस है। अभी मेरे पास उस की प्रोग्रेस रिपोर्ट आई है। 80 लाख फुट मिट्टी ज्यादा से ज्यादा 3,000 रु० की हुई। 150 करोड रुपया आप कब तक पूरा कर पायेगे? राजस्थान के साथ इस तरह का मजाक किया जा रहा है। अगर राजस्थान नगर बना दी जाये तो बीकानेर और गगानगर का पूरा एरिया सरसब्ज हो जाता है। राजस्थान के अन्दर 8 करोड एकड भूमि है। लेकिन उस मे से 6 करोड एकड भूमि सिचाई के योग्य है। हम ने अभी तक कितनी सिचाई की है? एक करोड एकड। आप देखिये। इतने बाध बनाने के बाद और इतने साधन जुटाने के बाद अभी तक इतनी सिंचाई हो सकी हैं जब कि 8 करोड एकड भूमि खेती योग्य है।

हमारे देश मे 31 200 वर्ग किलो मीटर रेगिस्तानी है। उस मे से 6 परसेंट राजस्थान मे है। सुखाडिया साहब कहते है कि हम उसको हरा भरा बना देगे। अभी कल मुख्य मत्रियो की मीटिंग हुई। दिल्ली मे यह सम्मेलन हुआ। राज्यो के मुख्य मत्रियो मे से किसी ने कहा कि हमारे यहा बिजली लगवा दो, किसी ने कहा कि हमको इतना रुपया मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन हमारे सुखाडिया साहब ने क्या कहा? आपको सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा, उन्होंने कहा कि दालो का बीज अच्छा होना चाहिये। वह तो अच्छा हुआ कि उन्होंने अगूर का बीज नहीं कहा क्योंकि उनके यहा अगूर की खेती हो रही है। हमारे दुर्भाग्य से चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग में जो हमारे यहा से आये हैं वह दालों का भाव पूछ रहे हैं जब कि उन्हें चाहिये था कि वह राजस्थान केनाल पर जोर दें ताकि केन्द्र सरकार उसको अपने हाथो ले ले। राजस्थान केनाल के बन जाने से पूरा एरिया डिफेंस का काम करेगा क्योकि वह पूरा बार्डर एरिया है। वहा पर शरणार्थियो को, पुरुषार्थियो को बसाया जाये, किसानो को बसाया जाये, जिनके पास जमीन नही है उनको बसाया जाये और जल्दी से जल्दी बसाया जाये। इस पाकिस्तानी बार्डर पर उनको बसाने से यह होगा कि वहा घुसपैठियो का आना जाना बन्द हो जायेगा। मगर इस सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के दबाव मे आकर इस काम को छोड दिया। विदेशियो के दबाव मे आकर 100 करोड की कटौती करके इस नहर को छोड दिया गया, जब कि दूसरे तमाम बाध बन रहे हैं। राजस्थान मे जहा पर ढाई करोड जनता रहती है, कम से कम 80 परसेंट लोगो को पीने का पानी नही मिलता। क्या कारण है कि राजस्थान कैनाल को केन्द्र सरकार अपने हाथ मे नही लेती है?

मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान की सीमा पर गाधी सागर डैम बना है, लेकिन उसके बोर्ड के मेम्बर दूसरी जगहो के हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हू कि जहा इस तरह की सीमाये हैं और जहा पर बाध बनते हैं वहा पर वही के मेम्बर बोर्ड मे होने चाहिये। जैसे भाखरा बाध हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश, हरियाना और पजाब के मेम्बर उसमे हैं। कुछ केन्द्र के मेम्बर भी होने चाहियें। क्या कारण है कि हमारे यहा पर दूसरी जगहो के मेम्बर रक्खे गये हैं। कभी एक जगह के रख लिये, कभी दूसरी जगह के रख लिये और कभी तीसरी जगह के रख लिये। सब जगह समान नीति होनी चाहिये।

बिजली की दर मध्य प्रदेश मे सस्ती है लेकिन राजस्थान मे महगी है। फैक्ट्रियो को बिजली सस्ती मिलती है और किसानो को महगी मिलती है फैक्ट्रियो वाले स्वयं भी मालिक हैं। लेकिन आप हाईड्रोलिक पावर

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

को लेकर बैठे हैं । चरखल पावर होनी चाहिये । आप जिस गैस टरबाइन को बन्द कर रहे हैं उस को चालू करना चाहिये । क्या कारण है कि आप हाइड्रोलिक को लेकर बैठे हैं । यह गलत चीज हैं । जब तक आप इस तरह के साधन नही जुटायेंगे तब तक देश के अन्दर बिजली का काम चल नही सकता ।

आप बाढ नियन्त्रण की बात को देख लीजिये । हर साल बाढ आती है । आपने शायद साढे तीन सौ करोड रुपये खर्च किये हैं लेकिन एक साल मे सारा काम बिगड जाता है । बाध की वजह से ऊपर से नदिया सूख जाती हैं और मछुआरे बेचारे भूखे मर जाते हैं । घरो मे पानी नही है, खेती सूख रही है जहा पर सिर्फ 8 या 10 फुट पर पानी निकल आता है लेकिन ट्यूब वैल नही लगाये जा रहे हैं । उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार मे यही हाल है । वहा ट्यूब वैल नही लगाये जाते । आखिर सरकार की यह नीति कहा तक चलेगी ? सरकार को चाहिये कि विदेशी विशेषज्ञो को बुलाकर राजस्थान का सर्वे कराये कि कितने दूर पर पानी निकल सकता है । लेकिन हमारी सरकार तो कहती है कि जो कुछ हो रहा है सरकार के भरोसे पर हो रहा है । अगर पानी बरसेगा तो सब कुछ होगा नही तो कुछ नही होगा । यह स्थिति कितने दिन चलेगी ?

मैं कहता हू कि जो नहरी एरिया है जहा पर नहर निकाली है वहा पर उसके पाच पाच मील अन्दर और बाहर फर्श लगवाना चाहिये ताकि सड़कें न बिगडें, ताकि सिचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हो सकें । किसानो के लिये सूम की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये, ट्यूबवैल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये । आजकल ट्यूबवैल लगते हैं तो बिजली नही होती है, बिजली लगती है तो बोरे खुदे नही होंगे, बोरे खुदे होंगे तो बाध नही होंगे और बाध हैं तो ड्रेनेज का प्रबन्ध नहीं है कोटा में ड्रेनेज खुदी है, वहां पर तीन मील के अन्दर कोई मुश्किल नहीं है । इसलिये मैं चाहता हू कि किसानों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहूलियत दी जाये बिजली आदि की ।

पिछले दिनों अणुशक्तिघर मे आग लग गई । पाकिस्तानी तत्वों ने वह आग लगाई । एक करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो गया और इस तरह से इस योजना को एक साल पीछे हटा दिया । लेकिन क्या यह 1969 मे पूरी हो जायेगी ?

आप ने जाच के लिये बोर्ड बिठाला और कहा कि 15 जून तक रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी । अब 15 जुलाई होने वाली है लेकिन अभी तक उसकी रिपोर्ट नही आई है । मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इसका क्या कारण है ।

अन्त मे मैं फिर कहना चाहता हू कि चूकि पाकिस्तानी तत्वो ने अणुशक्तिघर मे आग लगाई है इस लिये राजस्थान केनाल को केन्द्र सरकार अपने हाथ मे ले ले ।

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong) I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Irrigation and Power Ministry Irrigation and power are two basic inputs for economic development and as such, I attach great importance to these Demands While irrigation is necessary for agriculture, power is essential for both agriculture and industry Therefore, I am sorry to observe that while the report says that in order to combat drought conditions in the country, a massive programme for irrigation is necessary, the Demands of this Ministry do not reflect the requirements for that programme Therefore, I would urge that while the Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised, at least so far as irrigation and power are concerned, Government will do well to come before the House with a comprehensive master plan for irrigation in the country

Before I go into some of the details of irrigation, and flood control which also comes under this Ministry, I would like to congratulate the Ministry on the progress according to schedule of the Farakka project This project is

not only necessary for improving the navigability of the Hooghly river and Calcutta Port, but is of vital importance to the entire north-east region, because the road and railway bridges which form part of this project will remove the bottleneck in the economic development of this entire region

I have during the last ten years drawn the attention of this Ministry and the House to the colossal problem of floods in Assam The House is aware that even since the great earthquake of 1950, the entire topography of the State has changed and the river bed has risen causing devastating floods year after year An idea of the colossal damage caused by the floods in the Brahmaputra and other rivers in Assam can be had from the fact that the average annual loss of the State of crops and property has been of the order of Rs 7 crores In 1962 alone, the loss was to the tune of Rs 25 crores In 1966, the damage was still higher—it was over Rs 30 crores As against this, the average increase in production in the agricultural sector has been of the order of only Rs 3 crores When you see that the loss is of the order of Rs 7 crores annually, you can easily realise what has been the state of economy of the State Therefore, I most earnestly reiterate the demand of the State, the people and the Government, on the Centre to come forward and take up this problem which is beyond the capacity, financial and technical, of the State Government to tackle

There is another aspect An estimate made of the minimum requirement for a regional programme of flood control measures is of the order of Rs 300 crores Against that, the amount spent during the first three Plans has been only Rs 18 crores This will show what scanty attention has been given to tackle this colossal problem

It is very sad that a wrong impression has been created that Assam needs no irrigation, the reason being that we have very heavy rainfall, as if that suffices for irrigation Actually, that is not the case We have too much of rains, but it is only for four months in the year. What happens during the balance eight months of the year? When there are normal rains, we surely raise abundant crops, but only one crop, for the rest of the eight months we cannot raise a second crop Therefore, it is very essential in those days when this country is facing so much scarcity of food and other agricultural produce, that we provide irrigation, and particularly in this State where the land is fertile We grow paddy, jute and other crops, and if this facility is given, then surely Assam can not only be self-sufficient in food but can also supply to neighbouring areas

Another problem which goes with floods is erosion While damages by flood can be repaired damages caused by erosion are permanent and are irreparable Not only that The people who are affected by erosion have to be rehabilitated elsewhere The erosion of the Brahmaputra has taken away prosperous villages and towns from Dibrugarh town to Dhubri I can give details but time will not permit me to go into them During the last five years since 1962 when floods became heavier and heavier, the erosion has become more colossal This is again a problem which is beyond the competence of the State Government to tackle, both financially and technically Therefore, I most earnestly urge the Centre to take up the problem of anti-erosion measures of the Brahmaputra, as they have done, very rightly, in the case of anti-sea-erosion problem in the State of Kerala In this case also, there have been two reports, one, of the study group under the chairmanship of Mr Jaffar Ali, and the other by the American expert Mr H E Weller, which have suggested various steps to be taken to tackle the erosion of the Brahmaputra I do hope that these recommendations will be implemented with a sense of urgency

We in the eastern part have a large number of rivers, but it is sad to find that there is not a single river valley project taken up so far in this State

[Shri Liladhar Kotoki]

I would request that the Kopili valley project should be included in the fourth plan itself, so that it can be completed by the end of the fifth plan Here again, I am sorry to find that the Centre has satisfied itself by letting the State Electricity Board to take up this project This is a massive project, and it is wrongly considered that it should be a hydel project only This river flows through very fertile valley, and therefore it should be a multipurpose project, and as I urged in this House earlier, flood control and irrigation aspects should be taken as the first stage, leaving power the hydel side to a later stage Dr Rao, the hon Minister in charge of this Ministry was kind enough to visit the State and examine this particular river also I would request him to think seriously whether the Centre should not step in and take up this very important project

In this connection I would also refer to the Barak Dam project which was undertaken as a flood control measure and which can also be taken up as a small multi-purpose river valley project I am glad to find from the annual report that the Centre is seriously thinking of, and actually examining the multi purpose aspect of this project The State Government also wants that the Centre should take it as a Central project Lastly I would request the hon Minister to call for a report from the State Government as to the quantity of boro paddy which could be produced as a winter crop in the State Actually this had been experimented in the Mayang area of Nowgong district with electric lift irrigation It has been a very good success and the demands could to a certain extent be met The hon Minister is interested in it and he should attach greater importance to rural electrification so that irrigation could help the farmers to grow more winter crops during the dry season

Shri K Lakkappa (Tumkur) Speaking on the various aspects under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I have to say that after Independence this Government has reduced this country to a position of a beggary and has placed the country in the jaws of famine and hunger. Crores of rupees have been invested for the development on irrigation under various plans but they have not really resulted in the development of irrigation compared to the development in other countries Look at Japan which has been developed within eight years Within a short period of their independence, Korea and Malaysia were able to produce foodgrains to meet their needs We have the natural potential resources but this government has not implemented the irrigation projects contemplated under the plans The Government has failed because many irrigation projects in various States came into existence not because of their inherent strength but because of political pressures My State lacks such irrigation projects Dr K L Rao who is the Minister in charge now is also responsible to a certain extent for bringing into existence some projects in some States I am charging him on this account In the absence of irrigation facilities, Mysore State comes next only to Rajasthan though there is abundant potential resources for irrigation the rivers in Mysore State have abundant water but due to political jealousies and controversies Mysore had been given a step-motherly treatment The Ghulati Commission was appointed to settle the dispute about sharing of Krishna-Godavari waters between Maharashtra, Andhra and Mysore That has not been settled

14 35 hrs

The hon Minister has mentioned in the report as follows

> "Discussions were held by the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power separately with the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh during April—June, 1966 Further efforts would be made soon to settle the question of sharing of waters amicably."

This is what has been said on Krishna-Godavari, in connection with the Inter-State water disputes. These rivers pass through the State of Mysore also Mysore State is suffering from scarcity and the people are poverty-stricken, and time and again, we have been asking this Government to give a clearance certificate and a green signal for the implementation of several projects such as Hemavati, Harangi, Kambadaguda Malaprabha, Ghataprabha and Bheema which are connected with the Krishna river and some of the tributaries of the Cauvery, these have not been implemented Take, for example, the Hemavati project, this river is a tributary of the Cauvery where this project is contemplated, and it is not a scheduled river This is a project in connection with which the estimates and proposals have been completed, but unfortunately, the proposal has been sent back for further consideration Dr K L Rao has visited that place, the change of place with respect to this project has created a controvery among the Mysore people As a result of that, no irrigation project will be implemented, it is hanging in the air The other day, when I referred to this point about the final estimate being submitted to the Planning Commission, —again sent to Madras Government for comments, which is not correct I said that the Mysore State has stated that this does not come under the scheduled rivers

I would now like to question this what made this Government to see that clearance is not given for the implementation of these projects? Krishna waters have been made available to the Nagarjunasagar project, and they are now going in for the second phase of the programme in right earnest, because Dr K L Rao comes from Andhra State, and is therefore, supporting them in the matter of the Krishna waters being used in Andhra only. Unfortuately, my friend Dr K L Rao has forgotten that both he and myself belong to India. Therefore, when we belong to India, why should be show this partisan attitude towards Mysore State in implementing these projects?

I would like to submit that Andhra Pradesh has no right to these waters According to the 1951 agreement, they had taken a decision—and Mysore was not a party to it—and they are insisting that 600 TMC of water only should be shared by the Mysore Government We are demanding justice We passed a resolution in the Mysore Legislative Assembly and several meetings have been held, and the Central Government Ministers and the State Ministers had also convened a meeting very recently, in 1966, at Bangalore That decision has not been implemented. The people are suspecting the *bona fides* of the authorities, they feel that either the Ministry now headed by Shri Nijalingappa must be weak or the Ministry headed by Shri Nijahngappa is yeilding to the softness of the Prime Minister or the Central Minister, the people of Mysore cannot continue to suffer either at the hands of the Centre or at the hands of the Congress Government in Mysore Therefore, I earnestly submit that these projects must be taken up immediately

Mr. Chairman. The hon Member's time is up

Shri K Lakkappa: Sir, I shall take just five more minutes, because there are important problems All the projects which come under the Krishna basin should be implemented and a categorical assurance to this effect must be given I plead with Dr K L Rao and the Central Government as a whole; I insist that he should take these projects immediately on hand, otherwise, an agitation will follow in the Mysore State, we demand our rights I further urge that an enquiry or investigation should be held by the Central Water and Power Commission as to why these projects have not yet been implemented in this country, and also why, when crores of rupees have been invested, there is no result and why there has been no yield and why agricultural development has not been completed in this country according to the plans and the programmes

[Shri K Lakkappa]

I now come to the Flood Control Board Various programmes have been mentioned so far as the Flood Control Board is concerned, but there is no mention about Mysore State in this regard It is most unfortuate that Mysore State has been removed from the map of India This Congress Government has been neglecting us time and again Even though we have been emphatically emphasising the fact that Mysore's rights in respect of water should be recognised and we have been paying tax to this Government this Government goes on neglecting us Therefore, I am emphasising the fact again that Mysore's rights regarding power, flood control and irrigation facilities should be recognised and made available I hope and trust the Minister will in the course of his reply assure us that he is going to help Mysore

In Sharavathy project, which is one of the biggest projects in Assia, crores of rupees have been swinddled by the contractors But when Dr Rao visited that project, he has given clearnce to the Chief Minister in regard to the various charges and defects in construction I would like to have an answer from him in this respect also and an assurance that he would investigate into all those charges

श्री मृत्रिका सिंह (औरंगाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, दुःख है कि इस कृषि प्रधान देश में जितना सिंचाई की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये था उतना नहीं जा सका है। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस बात की ओर सरकार का और प्लानिंग कमीशन का ध्यान गया था कि इस देश के हित में यह जरूरी है कि हम कृषि को आगे बढ़ायें और कृषि को उन्नत करने के लिये हमें सिंचाई की ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये। किन्तु द्वितीय और तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकार ने इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और कृषि के बदले हम उद्योग धंधे कर इण्डस्ट्रीज की ओर चले गये। काश कृषि को इण्डस्ट्री के रूप में लेकर हम कृषि को आगे बढ़ाते तो आज अनाज विदेशों में जो हमें लेने के लिये दौड़ना पड़ता है अपने आत्म सम्मान और राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा के मूल्य पर गेहूं के लिये दे-दे राम, दिलादे राम का नारा लगाते हुए चलते हैं यह नहीं करना पड़ता। आज ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हमारे देश में इरिगेशन पोटेन्शियेलिटीज नहीं हैं, जहां तक इस देश का सवाल है करीब 1366 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी सिंचाई के लायक है, उसमें से 285 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी भूगर्भ में चला जाता है 550 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी नदियों में बहता हुआ समुद्र में चला जाता है, जिसको हम सिंचाई के कार्य में ला सकते हैं। इसके लिये दो काम करने जरूरी थे—इन अल्हड़ नदियों के पानी को हम बांधते, उन को पालतू बनाते और उन को मोड़ कर हम खेतों में पहुंचाते, जहां हम सिंचाई कर के ज्यादा से ज्यादा अन्न पैदा कर सकते थे। दूसरा इस विज्ञान के युग में जो हमारा 285 मिलियन एकड़ फीट पानी जमीन में सोख कर भूगर्भ में पड़ा हुआ है विज्ञान से मदद लेते भूगर्भ से छेद कर बोरिंग के द्वारा बाहर निकाल कर लाते और खेतों को दे पाते तो आज हमें अमरीका, कैनेडा, आस्ट्रेलिया में जाकर राष्ट्र की प्रतिष्ठा के मूल्य पर दे-दे राम दिलादे राम का नारा लगाते हुए भीख न मांगनी पड़ती।

लेकिन दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारा इस ओर ध्यान नहीं गया। मैं अपने बिहार राज्य की बात आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। आप को मालूम है, महोदय, मालूम है कि यह गंग भूमि, जो गंगा नदी के उत्तर और दक्षिण में है, एक विशाल क्षेत्र है, खाद्य उत्पादन शक्ति में दुनिया के उसके मुकाबले की जमीन नहीं है। किन्तु सिंचाई के अभाव में आप देखते हैं कि हर दो-तीन वर्ष के बाद लगातार सूखा होता है। हम काफी अच्छी जमीन होते हुए भी भूखे मरते हैं—इसलिये कि हमारे उस प्रदेश में सिंचाई का समुचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किया गया। इसलिये हमारे देश की केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से जो हमारे

साथ न्याय होना चाहिये था वह न्याय नहीं हुआ । जहां मद्रास में आप देखें या अन्य प्रान्तों में देखें 3 लाख पम्पिंग सेट काम कर रहे हैं, आज बिहार राज्य में बिजली का प्रसार इतना ही हुआ है कि चन्द सौ गावों में, दो-चार सौ गावों में बिजली पहुंच पाई है और उसके जरिये हम 14–15 हजार बिजली के पम्प चालू कर पाये हैं । काश, केन्द्रीय सरकार न्याय कर पाती और आज भी कर पाये तो हमारा पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य, जिस राज्य में हर समय अकाल की स्थिति होती है, जिस राज्य की भूमि में काफी उत्पादन शक्ति होने के बावजूद सिंचाई के अभाव में वह मरुत भूमि बनती जा रही है हम समझते हैं कि बिहार राज्य भी काफी आगे बढ़ सकता है । बिजली का जहां तक अनुदान है, अगर हमारे मन्त्री महोदय न्यायोचित फैसला करें तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली में पैसा हमारे राज्य को देना चाहिये, जिसमें कि भूमि के अन्धेरे में बहती हुई जल-राशि हम छेद कर विद्युत के सहारे से और रिंग बोरिंग के जरिये, ट्यूब वैल्ज के जरिये हम बाहर ला सकें । हमारे यहां ट्यूब-वेल का बहुत स्कोप है हम उस से सिंचाई का बहुत अच्छा प्रबन्ध कर सकते हैं ।

जहां तक नदियों का सवाल है, सभापति महोदय, हमारे सिंचाई मंत्री को मालूम है कि उत्तर बिहार में जितनी भी नदियां हैं सभी बाहर-आसी नदियां हैं, चाहे वह कोसी हो, गण्डक हो । आप गण्डक योजना को ही ले लीजिये उससे ढाई लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई होगी अगर प्रति एकड़ 20 मन भी पैदा करें, जैसी कि वहां की जमीन है तो 50 लाख मन गल्ला हम पैदा कर सकते हैं, और गण्डक से सारन, चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर दरभंगा तथा नेपाल तक के क्षेत्र में सिंचाई हो सकेगी, लेकिन रुपये के अभाव में वह कार्य पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है । आप दक्षिण बिहार की नार्थ-कोयल स्कीम को ही ले लीजिये, यदि यह पूरी हो जाय तो सारे दक्षिण बिहार में गया जिला, मुंगेर जिला, पटना जिला, इस सारे क्षेत्र में बारहो-महीने पानी मिल सकता है । चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना में इसको रखा है लेकिन इतना पीछे रखा गया है, कि शायद पूरी ही नहीं होगी । जो हाई लैवल कनाल इन्द्रपुरी से, सोन से है, वहां बैरेज बन गया है, लेकिन खुदाई बाकी है, यदि 8 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था हो जाती तो सिंचाई कर के काफी मात्रा में गल्ला पैदा कर सकते थे और आज जो लोग वहां पर भूखे मर रहे हैं न मरते ।

इसी लिये मैं कहता हूं—यह मेरा अभियोग है केन्द्रीय सरकार पर कि बिहार के साथ इन्होंने स्टेप-मदरली ट्रीटमेन्ट किया है, प्रकृति का भी हमारे ऊपर प्रकोप है । आप देखेंगे कि जहां वर्ष में 45 इंच से ज्यादा बारिश होती थी, वहां प्रति वर्ष कम हो रही है और पंजाब हरियाणा में जहां बारिश कम होती थी, आज बाढ़ आ रही है और बिहार में जहां पर्याप्त वर्षा होती थी, अब तक पूरी वर्षा नहीं हुई है, अतः सरकार को इस ओर विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिये और जल्द से जल्द गण्डक, नार्थ-कोयल और हाई-लेवल सोन कैनाल को पूरा कर बिहार को अकाल से बचाना चाहिये । घी न नहीं बोया गया । एक तो प्रकृति की यह दुरंगी चाल कि जहां ऐवरेज बारिश होती थी वहां सूखा होने जा रहा है और जहां बारिश नहीं होती थी वहां विशेष बारिश हो रही है और केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह नीति कि जहां ड्राउट होता है उस ओर ध्यान नहीं देती । मैं कहूं तो उनकी नीति पेनी वाइज पाउंड फूलिश की है । इसलिये गत वर्ष आपने देखा कि 10 मिलियन टन से ज्यादा गल्ला हम लोगों ने विदेशों से लिया जिस का दाम हमें 5 अरब रुपया खर्च करना पड़ा । सरकार इस समय बाहर से गल्ला लेने में अरबों रुपये खर्च करती है लेकिन एक सुनिश्चित सुनियोजित योजना सिंचाई की बना कर

[श्री मुद्गिका सिंह]

सिंचाई के सवाल को हल कर देश से ही इतना उत्पादन करने की नही सोचती जिससे हमें अमरीका के समक्ष न जाना पड़े। इसके लिये तो यही कहा जा सकता है जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा कि पेनी वाइज ऐंड पाउंड फुलिश की नीति वह चला रही है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : सभापति महोदय, देश की राष्ट्रीय आय का 50 प्रतिशत भाग खेती से और केवल 10 प्रतिशत भाग बड़े कारखानो मे आता है। इसलिये यदि हमारी राष्ट्रीय आय बढनी है तो खती की उन्नति करनी ही पडेगी। फिर गन्ना, कपास, पटसन, तिलहन आदि और बनावटी रबर के लिये शीरा आदि 60 प्रतिशत उद्योगो के लिये प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कच्चा माल भी खेती की उन्नति पर निर्भर करता है। देश की आबादी का 82 प्रतिशत भाग गावो मे रहता है। अत कारखानो के लिये खरीदार और टेक्स, मुनाफा अथवा कर्जा दे कर उन्नति के लिये पूजी जुटाने का काम भी 82 प्रतिशत जनता की आर्थिक दशा सुधार कर ही किया जा सकता है। देश की समस्त जनता को भर पेट भोजन और निर्यात द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा कमाना भी कृषि की तरक्की के ऊपर ही निर्भर करता है।

कर्क और मकर रेखा पर दुनिया मे अधिकाश देशो मे रेगिस्तान हैं परन्तु हिमालय पर्वत की वजह से भारत के बीचों बीच कर्क रेखा होते हुए भी नखलिस्तान है। भारत का जलवायु ठन्डे देशो से गर्म है और गर्म देशों की तुलना मे खुश्क है। इसलिये हमारी खेती बिना सिंचाई के हो ही नहीं सकती। पूरे समार की हर वनस्पति हम अपने देश में उगा सकते है और साल के बारह महीने हर रोज कुछ न कुछ बो सकते हैं और काट सकते हैं। शर्त है भरपूर सिंचाई की।

केवल 7 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था बताई जाती है। परन्तु आधुनिक गहरी खेती के लायक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था तो कुछ लाख एकड़ भूमि में ही हो सकती है। भरपूर सिंचाई की कमी ने किसानों की तीन श्रेणियां बना दी हैं। आधुनिक किसान जिस के पास अपना नलकूप लागत के लिये पैसा, खाद तथा कीट-नाशक दवायें प्राप्त करने की तिकड़म है, वह प्रति एकड़ सालाना 6–7 टन अनाज पैदा कर लेता है। दूसरा वह किसान जो सरकारी नलकूप व नहर की वजह से सालाना एक टन प्रति एकड़ पैदा कर लेता है। तीसरी श्रेणी उस किसान की जो इन दोनो श्रेणियो से सख्या मे चारगुना ज्यादा है और वर्षा के सहारे बाढ़ और सूखा का शिकार रहता है।

कुदरत ने हमें मालदार बनाया है। आकाश से 136 करोड एकड फीट पानी बरसता है जिस से 45 करोड एकड फीट पानी लाभदायक ढग मे सिंचाई के काम में बाध तथा नहरो द्वारा लाया जाता है। आजादी से पहले और बाद कुल मिला कर अब तक 15 करोड एकड फीट पानी का ही इस्तेमाल हम कर पाये हैं। अभी भी 66 प्रतिशत यानी 30 करोड एकड फीट पानी का सिंचाई के लिये लाभदायक ढग से इस्तेमाल करना शेष है। आजादी के बाद साढे सात करोड एकड फीट पानी का प्रबन्ध साढे बारह अरब रुपये की पूजी से किया गया है। शेष भाग को इस्तेमाल करने के लिये केवल 50 अरब रुपये की जरूरत होगी जिस को दस साल की योजना द्वारा, यानी दो पचवर्षीय योजना काल में हम सिर्फ पाच अरब रुपये सालाना से पूरा कर सकते हैं। परन्तु जिस हिसाब से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सिंचाई के लिये सिर्फ 8 अरब रुपया रखा गया है अगर यही हिसाब चलता रहा तो जिस पानी को हम सिंचाई के लिये इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं उसके इस्तेमाल करने में हम को 70 साल लग जायेंगे। बारह महीने नदियों से बहने वाली तोड़ नगर के अलावा बिजली के जरिये लिफ्ट कैनाल भी कम खर्चे पर निकाली जा सकती है। उत्तर प्रदेश में बाघरा

नदी को पूरे वर्ष न्यूनतम डिस्चार्ज 15,000 क्यूसेक पानी होता है । यदि 40 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई के लिये 10,000 क्यूसेक पानी भी निकालने के लिये एक लिफ्ट कैनाल शुरू की जाये तो इस से सस्ती नहर पूरे देश मे नही निकल सकती है । सिर्फ 60 करोड रुपये की जरूरत इस नहर के लिये पडेगी ।

अगर बडी योजनाओ का हिसाब लगाया जाय तो जैसे दामोदर वैली कारपोरेशन बना कर हम ने नदियो को बाधा है, उसी तरह से नरमदा वैली कारपोरेशन भी बन सकता है, और गगा वैली कारपोरेशन भी बन सकता है । भारत के उत्तर मे यदि हिमालय मे गगा तथा उस की सहायक नदियो का बाध लिया जाये तो उत्तर प्रदेश ही नही बल्कि देहली, हरियाना व पजाब तथा राजस्थान मे नहर तथा नलकूपो द्वारा 8 करोड एकड भूमि मे गहरी खेती करने के लिये भरपूर पानी मिल सकता है । सुरगो द्वारा हिमालय पहाडो से पानी का रुख बदला जा सकता है । गगा घाटी निगम ढाई करोड कीलोवाट बिजली पैदा कर सकता है जिससे 50 लाख नलकूपो द्वारा डेढ करोड कीलोवाट बिजली खर्च कर के नागल फर्टिलाइजर फैक्ट्री जैसी 25 फैक्ट्रीज लगा कर 40 लाख कीलोवाट बिजली खर्च कर के उत्तर पश्चिमी भारत की सारी रेलो को बिजली से चला कर जो कीमती कोयला दूर से आता है उसको बचाया जा सकता है । इस पर सिर्फ 10 लाख कीलोवाट बिजली खर्च होगी । फिर भी 50 लाख कीलोवाट बिजली द्वारा पूरे देश का एक ग्रिड बना कर सैकडो कारखानो को चलाने के अतिरिक्त लाखों कीलोवाट बिजली देश के दूसरे हिस्सो में भेज सकेंगे । उपरोक्त पांच प्रदेशों में दस करोड एकड भूमि खेती के अन्दर है और दो करोड एकड भूमि खेती के योग्य है । कुल मिला कर 12 करोड एकड़ भूमि में से 8 करोड एकड में आधुनिक खेती हो सकती है ।

चौथी योजना का पूरे देश के लिये खाद्यान्न का लक्ष्य 12 करोड टन है । गत वर्ष मेरे यहा एक एकड मे ताईचुग धान और सोनोरा 64 गेहू की दोनो फसलो से पाच टन अनाज एक एकड मे पैदा किया गया है । अगर आई० आर० 8 धान और एस 227 गेहू बोया जाय और मूग की एक फसल ज्यादा ली जाये तो प्रति एकड सालाना पैदावार 7 टन हो सकती है । लेकिन यदि हम गिरे से गिरा 4 टन पैदावार का औसत भी मान ले तो 12 करोड टन का लक्ष्य इस बार सिर्फ 3 करोड एकड जमीन ही पूरा कर सकती है और दाल, चावल जैसी खाद्य की चीजे हमे बरमक बाहर से मगाने की जरूरत नही पडेगी । इस तरह से गहरी खेती के जरिये से एक करिश्मा किया जा सकता है । इस 8 करोड एकड भूमि मे गहरी खेती करने के बाद जो जमीन बचती है उससे हम बाजरा, मक्का, कपास, तिलहन, गन्ना, मोटा अनाज चुकन्दर की कमी पूरी कर सकते है और पशुओ के लिये चारा व दाना भी भारी मात्रा मे पैदा कर सकते है जिसका इस्तेमाल करके हम अपने यहा दूध और घी पैदा कर सकते हैं । गगा घाटी निगम करोडो एकड भूमि को बाढ से भी बचायेगा और लागत पूजी केवल 20 अरब रु० होगी जिसके लिये अगर दस साल का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो सिर्फ दो अरब रुपया सालाना बठती है । परन्तु अफसोस यह है कि इस जरूरी योजना का केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आज तक सर्वेक्षण करना भी मुनासिब नही समझा । सिर्फ उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सर्वे करने की कोशिश की है जिसमे उसने हिमालय मे टेहरी, कोटेश्वर शिवपुरी, विष्णुप्रयाग, पचेश्वर, किशव तथा सरजू बाधो का कही पूरा और कही अधूरा सर्वेक्षण किया है ।

पहली से चौथी योजना तक उपयुक्त मैदान, पहाडों मे साधन और प्रदेश की जनसंख्या देख कर उत्तर प्रदेश को सिंचाई पर जितना धन खर्च करना पडा है उसके हिसाब

[श्री बलराम सिंह यादव]

के उस को कुल देश की योजना का 17 प्रतिशत मिलना चाहिये था, यानी 353 करोड रुपया सिंचाई के लिये मिलना चाहिये था । परन्तु मिलेगा कुल 181 करोड यानी 40 प्रतिशत । नगा घाटी योजना पूरे देश को लाभान्वित करेगी और उत्तर प्रदेश की पिछली शिकायत भी दूर करेगी ।

आकाश के जल मे से 65 करोड एकड फीट पानी जमीन सोख लेती है, जिसमे से 35 करोड एकड फीट पानी जमीन की ऊपरी सतह मे वनस्पति पैदा करने मे खर्च हो जाता है और शेष 30 करोड एकड फीट पानी जमीन पी जाती है जो कि सुरक्षित भडार बन जाता है । पाताल के इस जल का केवल 20 प्रतिशत भाग ही हम कुओ और नलकूपो के द्वारा उपयोग कर पाते हैं । बाकी 80 प्रतिशत जल जमीन के अन्दर गर्मी पैदा करता है जिससे फसलो का नुक्सान होता है और भूमि की उर्वरा शक्ति कम होती है ।

15 hrs.

बजट मे नलकूपो और पम्पिग सेटो की काफी चर्चा है । लेकिन जैसे हम उद्योगो के लिये देश और विदेश दोनो क्षेत्रो से पूजी जुटाते हैं ठीक उसी तरह से अगर कृषि और सिंचाई के लिये भी हर तरफ से पूजी जुटाई जाये तो मेरा कहना है कि नलकूपो की माग बहुत बढ जायेगी और बिजली देने के काम के लिये हम आगे आगे फिरेगे । राजनीतिक दबाव के कारण बिजली के कनेक्शन देने के फैसले किये जाते हैं, लेकिन उन फैसलो का नतीजा तब तक नही निकल सकता है, जब तक कि सरकार सचमुच बिजली भी न देने लगे । कुछ लाख बिजली के कनेक्शन देने से काम नही चलता है । 1950 की तुलना में गत वर्ष जो फालतू बिजली इस देश में पैदा कर के बेची गई, वह 2553 करोड यूनिट थी, लेकिन उसमे से सिंचाई के लिए सिर्फ 119 करोड यूनिट यानी 4 प्रतिशत बिजली दी गई । सरकार बिजली के कनेक्शन देती चली जाये, लेकिन बिजली न दे, तो नतीजा यह होगा कि लोड बढ जाता है और ट्यूबवैल आम तौर से बन्द रहते हैं । चतुर्थ पच-वर्षीय योजना में एक करोड किलोवाट अतिरिक्त बिजली पैदा होगी, जब कि वर्तमान तथा नियोजित नलकूपो और पम्पिग सेटो की कुल सख्या के लिए जो कि 15 लाख हैं, 50 लाख किलोवाट बिजली की आवश्यकता होगी । क्या इस सरकार मे यह क्षमता और हिम्मत है कि वह एक करोड किलोवाट लोड मे से 50 लाख किलोवाट लोड खेती और सिंचाई के लिए दे ? मैं समझता हू कि सरकार मे इतनी हिम्मत नही है । बिजली देना नही और कनेक्शन मजूर करते जाना ट्यूबवैल लगाते चले जाना, यह पाखड के अलावा और कुछ नही है ।

चतुर्थ पच-वर्षीय योजना मे 1,11 हजार गावो को बिजली देने की बात कही गई है, लेकिन तथ्य यह है कि देश के सम्पूर्ण गावो को बिजली देने के लिये कोई दीर्घ-कालीन योजना, कोई मास्टर प्लान, नही बनाई गई है जिसके अन्तर्गत इन 1,11 हजार गावो को भी बिजली दी जाये । इसके विपरीत बिना किसी प्लान के, अनियोजित ढग से, एक अन्ट-शन्ट तरीके से बिजली दी जाती है और उसका परिणाम यह है कि बिजली की लाइने और ट्रासफार्मर बदलने पडते हैं ।

किसानो को बिजली देने के नाम पर प्रदेशो के द्वारा केन्द्र से जो कर्जा लिया जाता है, वे कभी-कभी उसका दुरुपयोग करते हैं । मैं उदाहरण देना चाहता हू कि गत वर्ष तमिलनाड ने प्रत्येक बिजली कनेक्शन पर केन्द्र से 1500 रुपये का कर्जा लिया जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश ने उसी कनेक्शन के लिये 10,000 रुपये का कर्जा लिया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ओबरा बिजली घर को चलाने के लिए कर्नपुर से कोयला लाना पड रहा है, हालांकि सब जानते हैं कि ओबरा बिजलीघर इसी लिए बनाया गया था कि

सिंगरौली की खान से उस को कोयला मिलेगा। लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कोयला निगम ने अभी तक यह मुनासिब नहीं समझा है कि वह कोयला देने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश से समझौता करे। उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली की खपत मे सब से पीछे है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने अपने समय से बहुत ज्यादा ले लिया है। अब वह समाप्त करे।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : अगर आप की यही आज्ञा है तो मै खत्म करता हू।

Mr. Chairman: I am very sorry he had to conclude It was a very interesting speech

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) अगर आप उनको दो तीन मिनट और दे देते, तो वह अपनी बात खत्म कर लेते।

Mr. Chairman: The next name in the list is Mr Onkar Lal Bohra He may start on Monday when we take up this business

Shri M. N. Naghnoor (Belgaum) I have to make a submission One more hour may be given for this debate in respect of these Demands, so that some more members can participate We come from South and none of us has had an occasion to participate in this debate This is is a very important one

Mr. Chairman: He may raise this on Monday.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : (चित्तौडगढ) सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री, डा० के० एल० राव द्वारा उपस्थित सिंचाई एवं विद्युत् मंत्रालय के अनुदानो की मांगों के बारे मे अपनी सम्मतियां और अपने सुझाव उपस्थित करना चाहता हू।

Mr. Chairman: He will continue on Monday Now we have to take up the Private Members' Business

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15. 05 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTH REPORT

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू

'कि यह सभा गैर-सरकारी सदस्यो के विधेयकों तथा सकल्पो सम्बन्धी समिति के सातवें प्रतिवेदन से, जो सभा मे 5 जुलाई, 1967 को पेश किया गया था सहमत है।''

Mr Chairman: The question is

"That this House agrees with the Seventh Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 5th July, 1967"

The motion was adopted.

Mr Chairman: Now, there are certain Bills to be intoduced. Thre first one is in the name of Shri Deven Sen The hon. Member is absent The second one is in the name of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. He is also absent Now, Shri Madhu Limaye

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15.06 hrs.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Substitution of sections 293A, 324 etc.)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हू कि कम्पनी अधिनियम 1956 में आगे सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956"

The motion was adopted.

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*lished in Gazettee of India Extraordinary, Part II. Section 2, dated 7-7-67.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of sections 2, 10 etc.*)

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947"

The motion was adopted

श्री मधु लिमये मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India

Mr Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: I introduce the Bill

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of article 43 and the Seventh Schedule*

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India".

The Motion was adopted.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of section 5*)

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल (गंगानगर) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr Chairman: The question is.

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955"

The motion was adopted

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of the Preamble*)

श्री छ० दे० त्रिपाठी (उन्नाव) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.".

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II sect. 2 Dated 7-7-67.

श्री कृ० दे० त्रिपाठी मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of the Seventh Schedule)

श्री कृ० दे० त्रिपाठी (उन्नाव) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The Motion was adopted

श्री कृ० दे० त्रिपाठी मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of article 37A)

श्री कृ० दे० त्रिपाठी (उन्नाव) मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारत के संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

Those in favour will please say "Aye"

Some hon. Members: "Aye".

Mr. Chairman: Those against will kindly say "No"

Some hon. Members: "No"

Mr. Chairman: This time I should let the "Noes" have it!

Some hon. Members: "Ayes" have it.

श्री मधुलिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मानी हुई बात है कि निजी सदस्यों के बिलों का इस अवसर पर विरोध नहीं किया जाता।

Mr. Chairman: Do you want a division?

Some hon. Members: No Leave is granted

Mr. Chairman: I will put it again. The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

Those in favour will say "Aye"

Some hon. Members: "Aye"

Mr. Chairman: Those against will say "No"

I think the "Ayes" have it, the "Ayes" have it Leave is granted

The motion was adopted

श्री कृ० दे० त्रिपाठी मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं।

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of section 3, 4 etc)

श्री कृ० दे० त्रिपाठी (उन्नाव) सभापति जी, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि संसद सदस्यों के वेतन तथा भत्ते अधिनियम, 1954 में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति दी जाये।

Mr. Chairman: The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament Act, 1954".

The motion was adopted.

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श्री ब्रू० द० त्रिपाठी . मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(*Amendment of articles* 217, 227, etc)

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) सभापति जी, न्यायाधीशों की सेवाएं प्रान्तीय न हो कर केन्द्रीय हों इस सम्बन्ध में भारत के संविधान में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की मैं अनुमति चाहता हूं ।

मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि संविधान में आगे संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति दी जाये ।

Mr Chairman The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India"

The motion was adopted

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री. मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूं ।

15.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd*

(*Amendment of article* 368) by Shri Nath Pai

Mr. Chairman: Further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, motion for reference to a Select Committee moved by Shri Nath Pai on the 9th June, 1967.

Shri Piloo Mody may continue his speech

Shri F. K. Deo (Kalahandi). On a point of order The Mover, Shri Nath Pai, is not present in the House.

Mr Chairman: The Bill is already under consideration by the House

Shr P K. Deo: Who will note the points made and reply?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra) Last time I was speaking on this particular Bill, I had categorically stated that we were against this Bill in principle, we were against its content, we were against its being discussed here and we were against its being referred to any select committee

So far I have found that no arguments have been advanced in favour of this Bill at all The hon Mover of the Bill has hidden behind the facts by talking about the supremacy of Parliament, which he considers is "fundamental" He also seems to think that Parliament has the "inalienable" right to amend the Constitution as and how it likes

15 15 hrs

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

He has rested his entire case on one thing a changing or dynamic society I do not think the Constitution of India is a plaything in the hands of the people who would like to make of this country what they will

I have been accused, for what I have said a fortnight ago, of certain political aberrations I would like to ask the members of this House whether the basic nature of democracy is a political aberration? I would like to ask them if the origins of power and the understanding of them are political aberrations? I would like to enquire of them whether the moral justification of nations is to be understood at all or is this also a political aberration?

It is quite clear that this Bill is being introduced in Parliament for only one purpose The Government of this country is anxious to undo the judgment that has been given by Justice Subba Rao in the Supreme Court. It might be interesting for the members of this House to know that even Justice Subba Rao's opponent, Dr. Zakir

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 7-7-67.

Hussain, had to say this at the convocation address in Michigan He said, speaking on "The Nation-State as a Moral Entity" "that the most fundamental issue that we face today" I quote 'is the relationship of the individual and the nation State Our destiny depends largely on the type of tensions which these two create and resolve Mark you he is talking about the tensions that exist between the State and the individual What we are trying to do today is to make the individual totally subject to the State living and breathing the free air at the mercy and charity of Parliament

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam) And the Government of India

Shri Piloo Mody which in the opinion of my friend is supreme I really regret to say that when I wanted to read the Preamble of the Constitution, a great many of my friends said Oh we know it by heart A parrot knows things by heart a school boy reciting Latin verses knows them by heart but it does not presuppose at any point that he understands them, and I regret very much that even the Preamble of our Constitution has not been properly understood I would like to repeat for the benefit of some of my friends article 13(2) of the Constitution this time I make the substitutions in this article from article 12 and article 13(2)(a) Read together it reads

> "The Parliament of India shall not make any law ordinance order, bye-law rule regulation notification custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall to the extent of the contravention, be void"

Please note that it is very categorical—The Parliament of India shall make no law etc—and yet my friends would argue that article 368, which is an amending process, substitutes this categorical assertion in Chapter III of the Constitution of India Is not the amendment clear to anybody about what it says? Do they think about what it says? Do they believe what it says?

Mr Nath Pai who has brought forward this Bill takes refuge behind the fact that in one case it mentions 'law' and in the other case it mentions 'Bill' and amendment'

Think of the absurdity of it We have a Parliament here A Bill is introduced restricting the right of the press or the freedom of the press It can be passed by both Houses of Parliament unanimously, and it would still be null and void and ultra vires of the Constitution But then comes along my friend Mr Nath Pai—he has collected a few votes in the last general election—and he says let us call this a constitutional amendment and immediately a two-third majority is sufficient to pass it through Parliament and to amend the Constitution Is this a constitutional miracle of some sort? What sort of nonsense is this?

I am reminded of that very eminent jurist one of the finest constitutional jurists of the world, Justice Holmes, whose advice to humanity was "We must think things and not words"

One can take this sort of argument to absurd lengths I have myself framed a few of these, and I crave the indulgence of the House

Let us ponder for a while over the absurdity, the Congress Government which enjoyed the requisite majority in Parliament only last year could have declared or passed a Bill to say that elections were unnecessary for the functioning of our type of democracy and got it through with a two thirds majority which they certainly enjoyed—it might have been in their interest to do it also—if this Bill had been the law at that time Take another example Any party enjoying a two-thirds majority and finding that its popularity was on the wane, could

[Shri Piloo Modi]

pass any law which says that henceforth only a majority would be required to amend the Constitution?

To take another example, I remember Jawaharlal Nehru once saying that he thought that judges were old fashioned, that they lived in ivory towers Could he then have altered the Constitution to say that it was not necessary for Indian democracy to have courts of law and that cases could be tried by sub committees of Parliament consisting of course of only the progressive Members of Parliament, meeting in recess? Could he have done this? According to this Bill, he could have This is the absurdity of this Bill

I do not want to allow my imagination to run wild and waste the time of the House because I can give umpteen examples of what can be done

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy By indulging in absurdities

Shri Piloo Mody Yes, by indulging in absurdities He is quite right He thinks that he has the right to do it but I do not have that right That is exactly the type of thinking that is bringing forward this sort of Bill—'I have the right but you don't have it "

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) मोदी साहब, आपकी बात किसी की समझ मे नहीं आ रही है ।

श्री पीलू मोदी तो अब मैं हिन्दी म बोलना शुरू कर दूगा ।

Let us be quite clear that the legislative powers have been voluntarily given up by the people of this country, who are sovereign and endowed in this Parliament In the sphere of legislation, Parliament is supreme, but it is not supreme over all the other spheres of influence, all other sources of power, and all the other institutions created through the delegation of power by the people and vested in the Constitution, which is the only source of power from which, alone, the power of this House is derived If you are serious in your opinion that Parliament can tamper with Fundamental Rights, then the only way you can do it is to abrogate the Constitution, make yourself a new one, and declare yourself a parliamentary dictatorship!

An Hon Member By What law?

Shri Piloo Mody. That is very simple, it needs only a brute majority and nothing more Justice Hidayatullah in his concurring but separate judgment has summed up this matter magnificently

> "Our liberal constitution has given to the individual all that he should have—freedom of speech, of association, of assembly, of religion, of motion and locomotion, of property and trade and profession In addition it has made the state incapable of abridging or taking away these rights to the extent guaranteed, and has itself shown how far the enjoyment of these rights can be curtailed It has given a guaranteed right to the person affected to move the court This guarantee is worthless if the rights are capable of being taken away This makes our Constitution unique "

A unique Constitution it is, indeed I am very proud of this Constitution of India, I am very proud that I belong to this country and that our founderfathers have given us this Constitution and I resent the insinuations that have been made in this House that after all the Constituent Assembly did not represent the people because it did not have the votes behind it I berate the idea that getting votes is wisdom or majority rule is the ultimate law This is infantile, simple logic, inconsistent with any concept of democracy

We have heard a great deal about Naxalbari We have had solicitous petitions, "Please help us." Why? They

say that democratic rights are being undermined. Life and property is in danger. And they come to us and say, "Please help us" Why should democratic rights and freedom be so important to them? I submit that Naxalbari is merely one end of the spectrum What Mr Nath Pai and the Congress are trying to do today is the other end of the spectrum, it is one and the same thing

Therefore, let me tell my friends of the Praja Socialist party that they will never see the light of day when they can use these rights which they are about to abdicate to Parliament

Let me warn my friends on the Congress Benches that wanting to stick their tongues out at Justice Subba Rao is not sufficient reason for them to destroy our democracy and to lay the foundation-stone of an authoritarian regime in India

As for my hon friend Shri Nath Pai, it is indeed regrettable that he did not yield his moment in the Sun to a lifetime of democratic rights and security I sincerely hope that wisdom will finally prevail with him and that he will un-Pai the unholy mess that he has created over here

With these words, I strongly oppose the Constitutional amendment Bill and vehemently object to its being referred to any Select Committee

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi (Cuddalore) Sir, I rise to support the constitutional amendment moved by my hon friend Shri Nath Pai and I disagree with the opposition sponsored by the Swatantra party Mr Speaker, you will be aware that our Indian Constitution has been drafted by codifying the Bill of Rights as well as the freedom found both in the House of Commons and in the United States constitution As you know, the House of Commons is the supreme authority in England, even though there is no written Constitution in England, they have got every right. Any Bill of law is a Constitution there. They can pass any legislation; that is the authority given to Parliament, the House of Commons, in England But in the United States, they have codified the laws and they have codified the Bill of Rights; they have codified the fundamental rights and they have given the fundamental rights in such a way that they can be amended, they have been amended more than once in the United States Our Indian Constitution has been modelled on the American Constitution, incorporating the Bill of Rights and other fundamental rights guaranteed by the British House of Commons

My submission is that the Golaknath case has restricted the right of Parliament to make any alterations or amendments in the matter of fundamental rights I would like to read the particular portion of the judgment:

> "We declare that the Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein"

I want to pose one question have we not got in this House, this supreme body, this Parliament, any right to amend the fundamental rights? Whether this House has got the rights or not We are committed to the socialistic pattern of society That is the principle on which this House also proceeds and exists Our hon friends from the Swatantra party are very much worried about articles 19 and 31 of the Constitution Part III of the Constitution dealing with fundamental rights consists of more than 15 articles: the freedom of religion, freedom of education, and protection of the backward communities, and so on and so forth They are thinking that the restriction of the property right alone is fundamental right That is not the case. Let them go through the entire chapter on fundamental rights Have we got any right to amend the fundamental rights according to the needs of the country? Have we implemented a socialist society in India? If not, how? That is the prime consideration before

[Shri V. Krishnamoorthi]

the House. Mr. Nath Pai's Bill does not in way curtail the existing fundamental rights. The question is whether Parliament has got any right to amend the fundamental rights or not. I say this Parliament has got every right to amend the fundamental rights, including articles 19 and 31.

I am sorry to say that their Lordships of the Supreme Court have entered more into the political arena than the judicial arena. I will read a portion of the judgment:

> "Nor can we appreciate the argument that all the agrarian reforms which the Parliament in power wants to effectuate cannot be brought about without amending the fundamental rights It was only to prevent this attitude and to protect the rights of the people that fundamental rights were enshrined in the Constitution."

The most important point is "it was only to prevent this attitude . . . " etc. Their Lordships are of the opinion that this country can be administered only by Directive Principles, nothing more. Is it possible? An examination of the comparative constitutional law in various countries reveals that the amending power is the pivot over which the entire Constitution and the entire power of the Government revolves. That Their Lordships have forgotten. In the American Constitution there are some restrictions; under article 5, the Senate cannot make any law restricting the rights of each State in the Senate. But in spite of the restrictions, no amendment has been nullified so far and questioned on the basis of it, except the content of it. So, the amending clause is the most important part of the Constitution.

I would like to quote from *Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law* by Burgess:

> "A complete constitution may be said to consist of three fundamental parts. The first is the organisation of the State for the accomplishment of future changes in the constitution. This is usually called the amending clause and the power which it describes and regulates is called the amending power. This is the most important part of a constitution. Upon its existence and truthfulness, i.e. its correspondence with real and natural conditions, depends the question as to whether the state shall develop with peaceful continuity or shall suffer alternations of stagnation, retrogression and revolution. A constitution, which may be imperfect and erroneous in its other parts, can be easily supplemented and corrected, if only the state be truthfully organised, in the constitution; but if this be not accomplished, error will accumulate until nothing short of a revolution can save the life of a state."

I do not know whether this is the sort of revolution which Mr. Mody wants here. He was quoting Justice Holmes. He is wrong. Holmes viewed: The Constitution is an organic body; the Constitution must be in such a way as to amend itself according to the needs of society. Society is a growing body According to the needs of society, the Constitution must make itself adjustable. That is what Justice Holmes said.

Sir, the Constitution is not at all an end, it is only a means. It is only a fixed principle. It is for the society. If the society wants to change it it has every right to change the Constitution. The Constitution is for the society, the society is not for the Constitution. The Constitution is only to protect the society. It is for the welfare of the society. We are not at all living merely because of or for the sake of the Constitution. I am sorry to state that their Lordships of the Supreme Court in order to restrict or curtail the power of the Parliament even went up to the extent of changing the very concept of law. Our hon. friend of the Swatantra Party, Shri Piloo Mody was saying that law is an order and if the law is in contravention of article 13

(2) then it is void. It is not at all so Law is quite different from consitutional law Constitutional law is a law passed with a special majority, ratified by a special majority But ordinary law is quite different from constitutional law I will very well reply about the limitations

Shri M N. Reddy (Nizamabad) Sir I rise on a point of order We are discussing the process of amending the Constitution The other day also Mr Speaker our hon friend, Shri D C Sharma said something derogatory against the Supreme Court Judges, comparing the Supreme Court with Frankenstein My learned friend here is attributing certain motives to the Supreme Court Judges which is against the Constitution by saying that the Supreme Court Judges have entered into the political arena It amounts to imputing motives In our enthusiasm to assert our supremacy let us not encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court Judges unless their conduct is under discussion in the House

Mr Speaker After all they have to explain how the judgment was a little wrong or something like that They have to mention something about it What else can they do?

Shri M N Reddy. Motives cannot be attributed

Mr Speaker There is no point of order

Shri N C. Chatterjee (Burdwan) He has attributed no motives he has only explained his point He has said nothing objectionable

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: Our Lordships of the Supreme Court were giving a decision whether this sovereign body has got the right to amend the Constitution on fundamental rights or not. The State Governments as well as the Central Government were saying that it is a political question and therefore neither the Supreme Court nor any High Court has got any judicial review over the amending process In the course of the judgment they have said that even though it is a political question they have to decide whether Parliament has got the right to amend the fundamental rights or not Therefore they have entered into the political question I never cast any aspersion on them Being a lawyer myself I can never think of casting any aspersion on them, let my hon friend rest assured on that point

I was mentioning what our hon friend, Shri Piloo Mody was saying about the concept of law The error started on that in the Supreme Court They thought that an amendment of the Constitution is an ordinary law and therefore it offends article 13 (2) That is why they have declared it null and void It is not so The same Supreme Court while deciding the Shankari Prasad case in 1951 has said what is meant by law and what is meant by constitutional law The Supreme Court Judges on more than one occasion have affirmed it They in Shankari Prasad case have held that even though 'law' would ordinarily include constitutional law, there was a clear demarcation between ordinary law made in exercise of legislative power and constitutional law made in exercise of constituent power and in the context of article 13 'law' must be taken to mean rules or regulations made in exercise of ordinary legislative power and not amendments to the Constitution in exercise of constituent power

That is the clear decision which the Supreme Court has given about amending all laws Constitutional law is quite different from ordinary law This amendment is a constitutional amendment Ordinary law may be passed by a 51 per cent majority, Constitution cannot be amended without a two thirds majority and in certain cases without half the States ratifying it

Shri J B Kripalani (Guna) There is no word like ordinary in the section from which he is reading It is law and not ordinary law

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): May I point out that any student of jurisprudence knows—I may quote Dicey—that law has been divided as constitutional law, which is distributive of the powers between the co-ordinate organs of the State, and ordinary law. Constitutional law basically defining the powers of the different organs is above ordinary law Therefore we say that article 13(3) refers to ordinary law of the land.

Shri J B. Kripalani: But I submit that both are law.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: I was just reading from the judgment

Then, our friend was saying that there must be some limitation In our Constitution there is no limitation at all Even though there are express limitations in the United States Constitution, in our Constitution there is no limitation, express or implied That they have assumed. They have nullified all the amendments, yet applying prospective overruling they have declared that all the amendments, the First, the Fifth and the Seventeenth, are good and valid

Now I am coming to the point of limiting the power of this sovereign body I read from the debate during the time of adopting the American Constitution They have stated:—*Elliot Debates on the adoption of Federal Constitution*

> "The Constitution of any government which cannot be regularly amended when its defects are experienced, reduces the people to this dilemma—they must either submit to its oppressions, or bring about amendment, more or less, by civil war"

So, either we have to amend it or there must be civil war and revolution We are not at all entering into that arena; I may only pointing out that this sovereign body is more supreme and it has got every right to amend the fundamental rights and other things

About the dangers of limiting the scope, I would like to point out in *Orfield: Amending the Federal Constitution*:

> "An argument of tremendous practical importance is the fact that it would be exceedingly dangerous to lay down any limitations beyond those expressed The critics of an unlimited power to amend have too often neglected to give due consideration to the fact that alteration of the federal Constitution is not by a simple majority or by a somewhat preponderate majority, but by a three-fourths majority of all the states Undoubtedly, where a simple majority is required, it is not an especially serious matter for the courts to supervise closely the amending process both as to procedure and as to substance But when so large a majority as three-fourths has finally expressed its will in the highest possible form outside of revolution, it becomes perilous for the judiciary to intervene"

The judiciary in other countries in U S A from where we have adopted the Constitution—have not interferred in the constitutional amendments, they have only questioned about the content and the form They have not questioned the validity of the amending power. Our Constitution is more powtrful

Shri P K. Deo: Those who burn the Constitution have no right to say that.

Mr. Speaker: He is elected to this House and he has a right to speak, as much as any one else

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: About the abuses of judicial power by the sovereign body, he was saying that it is a parliamentary dictatorship. It is not so. He has not been elected on such

grounds We are the representative of the people We are the testing points to determine whether the nation requires this law or that law

The Supreme Court has laid down that a constituent assembly may be called for such an amendment What for is the constituent assembly to be called and who is to call for it? We are to call for it When we are able to call for it, when we are the founder why can we not amend the Constitution? I do not understand the logic behind it We can very well declare, if need arise that we are the constituent assembly So it is not necessary to call for it

So, my submission is that we have got the Constitution Our fundamental rights are so enshrined and it has been held by the Supreme Court on various occasions that they are valid He was commenting more on Shri Subba Rao—I do not know Shri Subba Rao, I have not seen him I say this Parliament has got every right to amend the Constitution in relation to fundamental rights My hon friend Shri Nath Pai's Bill is only to add some more rights to Parliament in relation to whether we can amend any of the provisions of the Constitution or not

I fully agree with this Bill and this may be passed even without referring it to the Select Committee

Mr Speaker I have got a list of about 15 to 20 Members who want to speak on this—leaders of the groups and others also—and I do not know whether we can finish it by 5-20 P M After all, this is an important Bill So, I will extend the time and it will continue on the next day also

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili) Mr Speaker, Sir, the issue before the House is whether the decision of the Supreme Court should be retained as it is or whether Parliament should have the power to amend the Constitution in relation to fundamental rights

As a matter of fact, the issue first arose in Shankari Prasad case in 1951 and we have been very much relying on that judgment This has already been nullified About a decade ago in its initial stages, when the Supreme Court was confronted with the issue whether Parliament had power to amend the Constitution in such a way as to take away or to abridge a fundamental right And perhaps because it was not so much informed about its very complex problem they gave a judgment that Parliament had the power and they brought in an argument that law in article 13(2) does not include a constitutional amendment

From that judgment onwards till today, much water has flowed It is not only in this particular *Golaknath* case but also in an earlier case, in 1964, that is, in *Sajan Singh's* case, in the context of the Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution they felt that Parliament should not be given an unfettered power Mr Madholkar and Mr Hidayatullah have said that such an unfettered power should not be given to Parliament The reason is this They went into the question of the concept of a fundamental right, as to what is a fundamental right, whether it can be taken away by the State The confrontation is not merely between fundamental rights *vs* Parliament The confrontation is between fundamental rights *vs* the State

We have been hearing so much about the sovereignty of Parliament That is again a misnomer in the sense that Parliament is not merely Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha or both the Houses of Parliament May I draw your attention to article 79 of the Constitution? It says

> There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People'

Parliament consists of three composite functionaries These are the three functionaries that can constitute

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

Parliament. Therefore, when we speak of sovereignty of Parliament, we perhaps speak in a very loose sense. Let us not attach any legal consequence to the concept of Parliament sovereignty. As I said earlier, here the confrontation is between the State and the citizen, the individual's fundamental right *vs.* the State. Let us now dilate upon the historical basis of fundamental rights. Here as Justice Hidayatullah has pointed out that it is not merely a question of what we have incorporated in this. There is a historical basis for the fundamental rights. These fundamental rights which have been enshrined in the Constitution have been given by the people of India to the people of India, i.e., we have given to ourselves. These have been given as a protection against the State itself, not merely against the Parliament, not merely against the Lok Sabha, not merely against the Rajya Sabha, but against all the functionaries of the State. This is the protection that has been given. Therefore, the fundamental rights which have been enshrined in the Constitution have been reserved for the people; they should not be abridged or taken away even by a Constitutional process. That is the precise meaning. Article 13 says that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred on the citizens. That is the precise meaning that has been attached to it.

Here again, I would like to briefly point out what the framers of the Constitution, rather the national leaders, thought about it. Shri Motilal Nehru, speaking about the concept of fundamental rights, has said:

> "It is obvious that our first care should be to have the fundamental rights guaranteed in a manner which will not permit their withdrawal in any circumstances."

Again, his illustrious son, Shri Jawaharalal Nehru, pointed out as early as 1947, before framing the Constitution:

> "A fundamental right should be looked upon not from the point of view of any particular difficulty of the moment, but something that you want to make permanent in the Constitution."

When they say in Article 13 that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights, that does not mean that they should not be restricted; that does not mean that they should not be regulated. Ample provisions has been provided in the Constitution, there are enough safety-valves, for orderly evolutionary changes in the society from whatever context you want. Restrictions are there, so many provisions are there, which can abridge or regulate the fundamental rights. Therefore, this is a foundamental issue. Such being the case, the first protest was made in Sajjan Singh's case by Madholkar as well as the present judge, Justice Hidayatullah. It has taken a beautiful shape when we read Golaknath's case which happened recently, may be in 1966. My friend, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, was a little perturbed when he said that it was the unanimous judgment in Shankari Prasad's case, it was decided by very big judges. I will tell you the context. There is a historical evolution in this process. Here, they are really perturbed about the entire manner in which we have dealt with this. I can submit this. It is quite likely not merely from the point of view of jurisprudence or from juridical concept. But actually what happened in Golaknath's case? It arose out of property rights. On property rights, the various political parties may have different opinions or views, but that should not be the reason why our emotions and reactions should always be directed against the totality of the fundamental rights. Justice Hidayatullah has said that, so far as the property rights are concerned, nothing is left in the Constitution. He has stated this beautifully in one sentence. Referring to what the Constituent Assembly wrote on property rights, he has made a very cryptic comment:

"What it "

the Constituent Assembly

' had written on the subject of property rights appears to have been written on water"

Virtually it has been written on water in the sense that the successive operation of the Constitutional Amendments has left nothing so far as property rights are concerned Even if we concede the point that Parliament does not have power to amend the Constitution so far as property rights are concerned perhaps our society may not have any difficulty But how about other fundamental rights? As I have already submitted the Supreme Court has expressed and exhibited a very great judicial statesmanship They have not merely said that the Parliament does not have the power to amend the fundamental rights but they have also said that nullification of the existing amendments will have a disastrous effect that will unsettle the entire situation By a very interesting process of reasoning they have said that all the existing amendments on that date will survive They have said that the present or existing amendments will be retained Some of my friends in the Swatantra Party may not like it But even so that is the actual position, namely that all the amendments from the first to the seventeenth have survived In the majority judgment this is what has been stated, by the judges headed by the Chief Justice Mr Subba Rao He has enunciated the doctorine of prospective over ruling and thereby he has tried to matain all the existing amendments and judgments intact M Justice Hidayatulla who joined issue with the Chief Justice Mr Subba Rao has also by the doctrine of asquiscence come to the same conclusion that the present amendments would survive

So, the position today is that all the existing amendments would be there and no difficulty would be presented in their regard The real problem would arise if we want any further amendment of the Constitution As I have pointed out already, there is no problem regarding property rights at all As I have submitted already, even now, there is difficulty at all relating to property rights being abridged or changed there is nothing in the Constitution to obstruct the power of the State to bring about any social change in regard to property rights If we read article 31A 31B and so on we find that we do not know where we stand at all in regard to property rights But if we look at the other provisions we find that the issue will arise in regard to them

For instance take the case of personal liberty In the context of the emergency powers we have been hearing several Members speaking against the abridgment of this fundamental right My hon friend Shri N C Chatterjee had fought against it in the name of civil liberties But what has happened? The right to personal liberty is also a fundamental right

The point is that we have different emotional approaches in regard to different fundamental rights When it comes to personal liberty we think that Parliament shall not have any power to take away personal liberty nor shall the President have any power to take it away, then we also say that the emergency powers should not be there or the DIR should not be there We say this because we have so much attachment to personal liberty But when we come to property rights, perhaps we feel that it does not matter much if they are abridged But whatever it may be my main point is that we have different emotional approaches towards different fundamental rights. But when we come to the conceptual part of it, when we deal with the question of fundamental rights as such, the issue shall be whether we require them to be embodied in the Constitution so that they cannot be tinkered with or taken away even by a constitutional amendment and they shall be kept even above Parliament and above the level of even the State That is the fundamental issue before us.

[Shri K. Narayana Rao]

Therefore, the issue is not merely one relating to property My Swatantra friends may say that let there be no amendment seeking to abridge property rights also But I would submit that let us not look at it from the property angle, but let us look at it from the angle of the rights of man as such

Here again I submit that this Constitution has an integrity of its own, a soul of its own and an image of its own It represents a particular philosophy of life and a particular way of life If we do not want that particular way of life, then this Constitution cannot stand If we want that the fundamental rights must be there with all their rigidity then the Constitution as it stands today cannot be tampered with any further in regard to those rights

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) मेरे मित्र नायपाई के द्वारा जो विधेयक रखा गया है संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला, उस पर मैंने बहुत गौर से सोचा, लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि इस विधेयक के जो बुनियादी सिद्धान्त हैं, उससे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं। इसके तीन कारण हैं—एक तो यह कि यह ऐसे बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों और मान्यताओं पर आधारित है, जिनसे मैं सहमत नहीं हूं, जैसे दो शब्दों का यहां पर प्रयोग किया गया है। कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि यह संसद सार्वभौम है, सार्वभौमिकता का सवाल उठाया है और शायद नायपाई जी ने सार्वभौमिकता शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, उन्होंने सर्वोच्चता का इस्तेमाल किया है—न पार्लियामेन्ट सार्वभौम है और न सर्वोच्च। अपनी अपनी जगह पर सुप्रीम कोर्ट सर्वोच्च है, उसका नाम ही सर्वोच्च न्यायालय है और कानून बनाने के मामले में हम लोग भी संविधान के दायरे के अन्दर सर्वोच्च हैं, लेकिन संविधान के बाहर जाकर नहीं। इसलिये अध्यक्ष महोदय, पार्लियामेन्ट, जो अधिकार आम लोगों को हैं, वह उन अधिकारों को छीन नहीं सकती है।

दूसरा मेरा आक्षेप यह है कि यह बिल पारित करने से एक सवैधानिक संकट पैदा हो जायेगा, और तीसरा यह कि यह अनावश्यक भी है।

पहले हम लोग सुप्रीम कोर्ट का फैसला क्या है, उस को देख लें, सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो बहुमत वाला निर्णय है, उस में सुब्बा राव जी ने अपने फैसले के अन्त में साफ शब्दों में कहा है—

"We declare that the Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein"

मैं समझता हूं कि संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से में दिये गये बुनियादी अधिकारों में सभी किस्म के परिवर्तन करना मना नहीं है। अगर माननीय सदस्य बुनियादी अधिकारों का विस्तार करना चाहते हैं, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह फैसला बाधक नहीं है, लेकिन अगर उनके संशोधनों का मतलब यह है कि बुनियादी अधिकारों को छीन लिया जाये, उनका संकोच किया जाये, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने के अनुसार इस फैसले की तारीख से हमें उसकी इजाजत नहीं है।

हम यह विधेयक पास करते हैं और मान लीजिये कि उसके मातहत संविधान में कोई संशोधन करते हैं, तो मामला फिर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जायेगा। उस अवस्था में क्या सुप्रीम कोर्ट अपने इस निर्णय के प्रतिकूल जा कर कहेगी कि चूंकि इस सदन ने कोई संशोधन-बिल पास किया है, इसलिए हमारा जजमेंट खत्म हुआ ?

अगर माननीय सदस्य सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसले को बदलवाना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए संविधान में प्रक्रिया दी गई है। क्या वजह है कि हम लोग उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं

कर रहे हैं ? संविधान के अनुच्छेद 141 में कहा गया है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा घोषित कानून समूचे देश का कानून माना जायेगा ।

Shri R. D. Bhandare (Bombay Central) : Shall be binding on all courts.

श्री मधु लिमये . कानून की परिभाषा तो अदालत ही करती है, हम नहीं करते हैं । मतलब तो वही हुआ । माननीय सदस्य इन दोनों बातों में जो फर्क करना चाहते हैं, वास्तव में वह फर्क नहीं है ।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: Mr. Madhu, that is not so .

Mr. Speaker: That is not the way of addressing the House

श्री मधु लिमये: आगे यह भी कहा गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में जितने अधिकारी हैं, जितनी सरकारें हैं, उन सब का यह कर्तव्य है कि वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के काम में मदद करें । इसलिये माननीय सदस्य को इस दलील में कोई दम नहीं है ।

Shri R. D. Bhandare: On a point of order The hon Member says that the judgment of the Supreme Court shall be the fundamental law of the land.

Mr. Speaker: That is not a point of order He has a right to say that Kindly take your seat. Do not disrupt the proceedings

Shri R. D. Bhandare: His statement is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri R. D. Bandare:**

Mr. Speaker: Nothing that he says will be recorded This is not a cross talk between Shri Bhandare and Shri Madhu Limaye That has to be done outside the House. Because I prevented him from doing that, he has risen on a point of order. There is no point of order

श्री मधु लिमये : चलो, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 141 के शब्दों को ही ले लें :—

"The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India".

आखिरकार कानून की परिभाषा करने का अधिकार अदालतों का होता है । सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो फैसला है, वह सभी अदालतों पर बन्धनकारक है । इस लिए उसका मतलब है कि वह कानून बन जाता है ।

संविधान की 137 दफा के अनुसार सुप्रीम कोर्ट को अपने निर्णयों पर पुनर्विचार करने का अधिकार है और इस अधिकार का उसने इस्तेमाल भी किया है । पहले सुप्रीम कोर्ट का यह फैसला था कि संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से में इस तरह के संशोधन हो सकते हैं लेकिन ग्यारह जजों का जो न्याय पीठ बनाया गया, वह इसीलिये बनाया गया कि उस फैसले पर पुनर्विचार हो । जिस तरह पहले फैसले पर पुनर्विचार हुआ, उसी तरह वर्तमान फैसले पर भी पुनर्विचार हो सकता है । उसके लिए यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हम यह संशोधन-विधेयक पारित करें ।

मैं यह भी कह सकता हूं कि श्री नाथपाई के बिल की जो बुनियादी बात है, उसके बारे में राष्ट्रपति सुप्रीम कोर्ट की राय फिर से मांग सकते हैं । उसके लिए भी हमारे संविधान में इन्तजाम है ।

हमारे कुछ प्रगतिशील दोस्तों के मन में यह सन्देह पैदा हुआ है कि हम जो सामाजिक कानून बनाना चाहते हैं या जो सामाजिक

** Not Recorded.

[श्री मधु लिमये]

परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के इस निर्णय का उन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ? श्री हिदायतुल्ला ने अपने अलग फैसले में जो भावना व्यक्त की है, मैं उससे सौ फी सदी सहमत हूं और इस लिए मैं उस को पढ़ता हूं

"Our Constitution accepted the theory that right of property is a fundamental right In my opinion it was an error to place it in that category Like the original freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse within the territory of India as a fundamental right but which was later removed, the right of property should have been placed in a different Chapter Of all the fundamental rights it is the weakest. Even in the most democratic constitutions, namely the West German Constitution of 1949 there was a provision that mines, minerals and means of production might be specialised or subjected to control Article 31, if it contemplated socialisation in the same way in India, should not have insisted so plainly upon payment of compensation Several speakers warned Pandit Nehru and others of the danger of the second clause of article 31, but it seems that the Constituent Assembly was quite content that under it the judiciary would have no say in the matter of compensation the warning of Mahatma Ghandhi that if compensation had to be paid, we would have to rob Peter to pay Paul" (was also disregarded)

तो इस तरह की गलती हमारा संविधान बनाते समय कांस्टीच्युएन्ट ऐसेम्बली से हो गई। मेरी भी यह राय है कि संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से में अनुच्छेद 19(1)(एफ) और अनुच्छेद 31 नहीं रहने चाहिए। लेकिन सका इलाज क्या है ? क्या यह सदन एक प्रस्ताव पास नहीं कर सकती है कि अनुच्छेद 19(1)(एफ) और अनुच्छेद 31 हमारे संविधान के तीसरे हिस्से से हटाये जाने के लिए हम लोग दोबारा एक कांस्टीच्युएन्ट ऐसेम्बली बुलायें और जनता के पास जाकर उसकी अनुमति और आदेश प्राप्त करके आएं ? अगर इस तरह का प्रस्ताव कांग्रेस पार्टी रखना चाहती है, तो वह रखे अन्यथा मैं रखने के लिए तैयार हूं। अगर यह जायदाद, सम्पत्ति, का अधिकार हमारे मार्ग में बाधक है, तो हम यह प्रस्ताव पास करें, लेकिन पार्लियामेंट को जो अधिकार नहीं है, वह जनता की सम्मति और आदेश के बिना हमें नहीं लेना चाहिए। इस बारे में श्री हिदायतउल्ला का फैसला बिल्कुल साफ है। उन्होंने कहा है

that for abridging or taking away fundamental rights a constituent body will have to be convoked'

इस लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इस सदन का रास्ता नहीं रोका है। उस ने कहा है कि पार्लियामेंट बुनियादी अधिकारों को घटा नहीं सकती है, छीन नहीं सकती है, उन को बढ़ा सकती है। अगर पार्लियामेंट किसी अधिकार को छीनना चाहती है, तो सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस का रास्ता बन्द नहीं किया है। उस ने कहा है कि यह ससद् प्रस्ताव के द्वारा एक कांस्टीच्युएन्ट एसेम्बली बुलाए। मैं खुद भी चुनाव में जीता हूं, लेकिन मैं मानता हूं कि मेरे मतदाताओं ने मुझे संविधान के बुनियादी सिद्धान्तों को खत्म करने का अधिकार नहीं दिया है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 14 से ले कर आगे जितने भी बुनियादी अधिकार गिनाए गए हैं, क्या मैं कह सकता हूं कि मेरे मतदाताओं ने मुझे ये बुनियादी अधिकार छीनने का कोई आदेश दिया है ? मैं नहीं कह सकता। अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि समान रूप से मौका मिले और जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं उन को विशेष मौका मिले यह भी इस का बुनियादी सिद्धांत है, क्या इस को छीनने का हम को अधिकार है ? सब मजहबों की समानता पाकिस्तान के संविधान से है कि

ही बन सकता है, क्या हम इस संविधान में परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं कि हमारा राष्ट्रपति कभी मुसलमान नहीं होगा, इसाई नहीं होगा या प्रधान मंत्री हमेशा हिन्दू होगा? क्या इस तरह का बुनियादी परिवर्तन करने का अधिकार हमको हैं? क्या हम लोग इतने घमंडी हो गए हैं कि हम यह कहें कि हमको यह अधिकार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी देश के और संविधान के जो बुनियादी सिद्धात होते हैं उन में परिवर्तन करने का किसी भी देश की ससद को या विधान सभा को अधिकार नही है क्योंकि हम संविधान के दायरे में काम करते हैं। हमारे जो नियम हैं उन को आप देख लीजिए। यह कहा गया कि कानून के दो भाग हैं। मैं भी मानता हूं। लेकिन जैसा कि आचार्य कृपालानी जी ने कहा दोनों कानून हैं। संविधान को हम बुनियादी कानून कहते है और दूसरे जो कानून है उन को हम साधारण कानून कहते है लेकिन दोनों कानून हैं और संविधान की निगाह में कोई फर्क नही किया गया है। मैंने पूरा संविधान देखा, मुझे कही भी यह फर्क नही मिला। क्या संविधान मे तरमीम करने वाली जो प्रक्रिया है वह कानून बनाने की प्रक्रिया नही है। हमारे नियम हैं, आप देख लीजिए, अध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान बदलना है तो भी विधेयक आता है और विधेयक के लिए जो प्रक्रिया है, जो नियम हैं वही इस के लिए भी है। फर्क केवल इतना है कि साधारण कानून के लिए सिर्फ साधारण बहुमत की आवश्यकता रहती है। संविधान में परिवर्तन करने की जो प्रक्रिया है उस में एक हिस्सा ऐसा भी है कि जिसके अनुसार आईन की तरमीम हम बहुमत से कर सकते हैं, यह कानून मंत्री जी मानेंगे। तो बहुमत या दो तिहाई बहुमत, यह कोई बुनियादी सवाल नहीं है। उससे कोई कानून में फर्क नहीं होता। कानून की प्रक्रिया का सारा सवाल है। हमारे नियमों में, आप जानते हैं, संवैधानिक कानून बनाने के लिए कोई अलग प्रक्रिया नही है। केवल दो तिहाई बहुमत वगैरह की चर्चा है या जिस संशोधन में राज्यों के अधिकारों पर अतिक्रमण है, उसमे राज्यों से मान्यता वगैरह प्राप्त करने की है। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे संविधान के जो बुनियादी सिद्धांत हैं वह सौ साल से 1957 से लेकर अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ, साम्राज्यशाही के खिलाफ हम जो लड़ते आये हैं उस में परिकृत हुए, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन का आधार जिस से चौड़ा हुआ उन्ही आधारभूत सिद्धांतों को तीसरे हिस्से में समाविष्ट किया गया है। यह जो जायदाद वाला अधिकार समाविष्ट किया गया, यह एक गलती हुई। एक बात मेरी समझ में नही आती सम्पति का अधिकार देने वाले नेहरू साहब, कुछ लोगो की राय मे प्रगतिशील थे और हमेशा रहे लेकिन उस पर भाष्य करने वाला सुप्रीम कोर्ट प्रतिक्रियावादी है। मेरे दिमाग मे अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बात नही आती है। तो मैं भी इस का घोर विरोध करता हूं। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कास्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली की जो गलती हुई है, उस को सुधारने के लिए कानून मंत्री यह प्रस्ताव लेकर आयें कि कि कास्टीट्यएट असेम्बली बुलायी जाय। अगर आप लाने के लिए तैयार नही हैं तो मैं लाने के लिए तैयार हू। हमेशा के लिए यह निजी संपत्ति अधिकार खत्म किया जाय। सामाजिक न्याय की प्रस्थापना के लिए जैसा सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा है यह रास्ता खुला है।

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Only one word. Property rights have already been abrogated. This judgment also says that the Government can pay only nominal compensation.

Some hon. Members rose

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of people I shall now call Mr. Bedabrata Barua. He should confine himself to five minutes. Therefore, I request you to be short. Make it short, so that all of you can get a chance.

श्री बीरेन्द्र सिंह चौधरी (होशंगाबाद) यह विषय बहुत गंभीर है। इस के लिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप समय बढ़ायें।

Mr. Speaker: This will be considered next time also That has been extended

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam) · In that case, why should you limit the time?

Mr. Speaker: When I see so many of the senior Members waiting to speak, I was feeling a little guilty If you want to go, you may go, I have no objection, because some of you will get a chance next time

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham. Some reasonable time may kindly be fixed

Shri M. Y. [illegible] (Nalgonda) Since this is an amendment to the Constitution, it requires a legal and constitutional approach Therefore, you will be pleased to give sufficient time for the speakers, otherwise, it will be difficult to cover the points.

Mr. Speaker: I know, please sit down Any repetition of such a plea is not going to solve the problem

An hon. Member: Mr Mulla also were to speak

Shri N. C Chatterjee: Mr Madhu Limaye has opposed it Mr Mulla wants to support it. Sufficient time must be given, Sir

Mr. Speaker: How am I to say that such and such Member is going to support it and such and such Member is going to oppose it? It is not my business; it is not the business of the Chair to know who is going to oppose it or support it.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: I only submit that the time may be extended so that some useful contribution may be made.

Shri Ganesh Ghosh (Calcutta South): My name is also there; I have given my name.

Mr. Speaker: I know; everybody will get a chance. Next time also, we are discussing this

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peerwade). A chance to all the parties may kindly be given.

Mr. Speaker: You will get a chance.

Shri N. K P. Salve (Betul) How much time will you allow on the next day?

Mr. Speaker: Let us see, let us get along with the work now.

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliobor) Mr Speaker, Sir, so many hon Members have made, and so many want to make, their contribution in this House on a matter which is of so much importance This is a subject on which naturally the frontiers between the judiciary and the legislature come under discussion. And to make the position more complicated and more involved, the situation that we find ourselves in is this we find that this House is not an appellate body, and not being an appellate body as the Privy Council or the House of Lords in England, this House in the usual course does not consider the arguments that are advanced by the judges, nor does it find out in what way the arguments were given before, and decided by, the hon Supreme Court in regard to the constitutional matters. But in this particular case, as the frontiers between the legislature and the judiciary have come under discussion, and the legislative authority of this Parliament and also the fundamental question which is even more fundamental than the fundamental rights are in dispute and are being discussed, it is essential that this Parliament gives the most considered thought about the matter

I shall not go into the arguments regarding the interpretation of article 368 and also article 3(2) of the Constitution, which have already been stated, except that in so far as article 368 is concerned, it would be possibly stressing too much the intention of the

Constitution-makers and the authors of the Constitution to say that they did not intend Part III of the Constitution to be amended, because it was during their lifetime that the first amendment came, and so many other amendments also came in. I also find it difficult to understand one thing. We, who swear by progressive thinking, have ourselves several times supported the constitutional amendments, and until the Supreme Court brought this matter to a decision, and until this matter came to a head, we have always considered this to be the right of Parliament to consider changes in our Constitution.

So far as the fundamental right is concerned, Justice Ramaswami went into this matter, and he said many things which would bear a lot of discussion. The proper approach to be brought forward in the matter of fundamental rights may be this. He said that the fundamental right of the individual is conditioned by a social responsibility and by the necessities of society and by the balancing of interests and not as a pre-ordained and untouchable private right. Private right has never been pre-ordained and untouchable. When *Magna Carta* was written, it wanted to embody the rights of the feudal days, of the rajas and rulers. When the Bill of Rights was written, it tried to embody the concept of the feudal days. Today we are trying to embody the concept of capitalist property. Probably it is necessity. There was a time when we were slaves and property rights included loyalty to the kings and being purchased and owned by them. Property rights included human beings also. But these concepts have changed. It is impossible to put our fundamental rights and this Parliament into a political straitjacket and to say that for all times this will be immutable.

The Supreme Court has given a decision. It is not necessary for this House to quarrel with that decision. The Supreme Court deserves the greatest respect of this House. But at the same time, the Supreme Court has stated in the majority judgment that article 368 is a provision which is found nowhere else in the world. May I say, even the American Constitution where the philosophy of the rulers of USA is based on fundamental right to property, they have made their Constitution amendable. No Constitution can remain unamendable. It has never been the position that the Constitution becomes sovereign, in any political theory or thinking by anybody. In regard to constitutional sovereignty, Laski has said a very significant thing. He said, whenever community is sought to be pegged down, when a particular social system is sought to be universalised, when a particular set of values are sought to be made permanent against popular feelings the answer is a revolution.

The constitution must change with the spirit of the times and with the needs of society. The Supreme Court has admitted this fact when it went into all the amendments which have taken place till 1967. How could these amendments, whether it is zamindari abolition or the other changes which have taken place, have been made if the Constitution is immutable? Even the most rigid Constitution should be amendable. The British Constitution can be changed without any special majority. So, our Constitution also must be changeable. It is not that it will be changed by any whim of the moment. Article 368 read with article 13(2) may be interpreted as preventing any amendment of fundamental rights. But I would request the House to consider this matter in the light of the vast social changes on the threshold of which our country stands. Those changes could not be prevented simply by putting certain constitutional impediments. The process of understanding the inner values of our culture and education of our people are matters to which we should devote our attention. The Constitution should not be a barricade against the progress of the country.

Shri A. N. Mulla (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill

[Shri A. N Mulla]

presented by Shri Nath Pai. I have very carefully heard the speeches made by my hon friends Shri Piloo Mody and Shri Madhu Limaye, and I find that their processes of thought are a little entangled and some clarity has to be introduced so that we may approach the question step by step in all its juristic implications as well as constitutional implications.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: And moral implications

Shri A. N Mulla: Now I will start from the beginning. We are a democracy I believe there will be no dispute on any side of the House that a democracy means a government by the people Once it is accepted that it is a government by the people and the people instead of governing themselves by ordinary rules of law went to the length of framing a written Constitution it means that they placed for the time being that Constitution as the repository of the order under which they wanted to live But after they have made the Constitution the repository of the order of their life the sovereignty of the people or the right of the people to change the order according to the needs of the time has not been taken away from the people The rights of the people to move along with the times, to move along with the needs of the day, they are not being taken away, for I am of the opinion that, whether a Constitution exists or not, no living people can accept that the dead should make the laws for the living and if the laws of the dead obstruct the living they must be scrapped. The clock of time cannot be made to stop and the historic process of evolution cannot be held up. Human endeavour, human thought and human objectives must always change for they are like a wave which is bound to disintegrate the moment it stops Therefore, the writ of the dead cannot prevail in the land of the living If we made the laws in the year 1800 it is idle to think that in the year 1900 the same laws would be treated as sacrosanct. Even religious change. Even the words of the prophets do not hold that sanctity that after a hundred years they are of the same importance and no deviation can be made from those words. Therefore, the sovereign right of the people, that according to the changing needs they may change the laws of the country, that cannot be disputed and that cannot be taken away from the people.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Sir, I do not want to interrupt the learned judge, but I hope you will give me an opportunity, when he has finished, to say a word or two

Shri A. N. Mulla: Sir, I do not mind Shri Kripalani stands on a distinct footing. He can speak any number of times He stands up and speaks once, twice and even thrice Is it advisable to adopt this rule even for the most respected in the House?

Mr. Speaker: That may be left to the Speaker

Shri A. N Mulla: Sir, I would like to reply to Shri Kripalani also, and this will go on for ever

Therefore, once it is accepted that the sovereignty of the people cannot be questioned, the second question, which is more material and more important, is, can this Parliament be treated as the sovereign people, and if this Parliament can be treated as the sovereign people, then certainly this Parliament has the same rights which the people have

It is only if we come to the conclusion that this Parliament cannot be treated as the sovereign people, that a difference arises The contention seems to be that what the people determined only the people can scrap; what the people formulated only the people can amend Therefore, in order to come to the conclusion whether Members of Parliament can replace the sovereignty of the people or not, we have to look to the intention of the Constituent Assembly, to the juristic principles to the objective of our State and to the decisions of the Supreme Court itself.

So far, on this question three decisions have been given by the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court has not given a clear lead. It takes one attitude at one time and another attitude at another time Then, if you collect all the number of judges who have expressed one view or the opposite view, you will find that the number of judges who support the view which is incorporated in the Bill of Shri Nath Pai is much greater than the number of judges who are on the other side.

Shri Nath Pai: 17 against 6.

Shri A. N. Mulla: Therefore it is like a snap decision. And what is the guarantee, if this seesaw is going on, that at some other occasion the plank would not tilt on the other side again? Therefore to hold that this decision is final and the rights of Parliament are taken away is not correct.

Now I would place certain things in our Constitution which would indicate that the framers of the Constitution did intend that an amendment to the fundamental rights is also possible. The restriction they imposed upon the amendments is that there should be a two-thirds majority of voting Members of Parliament before a Bill of this nature can be passed. What was the reason for imposing this extremely difficult hurdle of two-thirds majority? After all, every other law is passed by a bare majority. When they imposed the restriction of a two-thirds majority by statute it was deemed that when the two-thirds majority spoke it became the voice of the people. In addition to the two-thirds majority rule the absolute majority rule was also introduced, to safeguard against an hasty or ill considered change. When these conditions were fulfilled the Parliament's voice was ennobled and became the voice of the people.

Again, I am extremely surprised at some doubts and apprehensions expressed by hon. Members as if people possess fundamental rights only in this country and they are not possessed by the people in America, England, France or Canada. Look to those Constitutions and look to the ways they are amended there. Is the two-thirds majority not sufficient to change any article in the Constitution of America? 22 amendments have been made and all the 22 amendments have been made on the basis of a two-thirds majority only.

I do not suppose that we alone are free people and the citizens of America are not free. As a matter of fact, in America they have evolved what they call the doctrine of "Police power". It is a legal fiction by which they claim that the residuary powers of the State always remain and in the exercise of those residuary powers and inherent rights of the State the Judges of the Supreme Court have come to the conclusion that the Constitution can be amended if it is for the good of the community. The American decisions—I do not want to waste your time here; I have any number of those decisions—mention how this doctrine of police powers can amend the Constitution in America

Similarly, in England where there is no written Constitution, only a bare majority is sufficient to make any sort of amendment for no laws are protected by a written Constitution.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Can anybody abrogate the Bill of Rights there?

Shri A. N. Mulla: It all depends on the will of the Parliament there. So far as the right of the people to make this Constitution flexible is concerned,

I would just read an extract from Pandit Nehru's speech about the Constitution. Pandit Nehru said:

> "While we want this Constitution to be as solid and permanent as we can make it, there is no permanence in Constitution. There should be a flexibility. If you make anything rigid or permanent, you stop the nation's growth, the growth of a living vital organic people. In any event, we could not

[Shri A. N. Mulla]

make this Constitution so rigid that it cannot be adapted to changing conditions. When the world is in turmoil and we are passing through a very swift period of transition, what may be good today may not be wholly applicable tomorrow."

Obviously, as I said before, we cannot stop the process of evolution and we cannot make the laws of today binding on people for all times. Mr. Madhu Limaye said that people have not given him the right to amend the Constitution when people elected him...

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं ने यह नहीं कहा मैं ने कहा बुनियादी अधिकारों को।

Shri A. N. Mulla: To abrogate the fundamental rights. But I would say that either the idea of this sovereign Parliament which becomes the voice of the people under certain conditions functioning as the voice of the people is accepted or the other remedy can be that we either recall the Constituent Assembly or we have a sort of referendum in which the people express their opinion. So far as having a referendum or recalling of the Constituent Assembly is concerned, there are only two countries in the world where this system of referendum is accepted, that is, Japan and Switzerland. All over the world, in other parts of the world, there is no system of referendum and there is no recalling of the Constituent Assembly. Everywhere, the rights of the people are curtailed and the Constitution is amended on the basis of a two-thirds majority. This two-thirds majority is necessary for almost every Constitution in which a constitutional amendment is sought. I may also submit that they make no distinction between the fundamental rights and other parts of the Constitution. Whatever the rights of amendment are, they apply in the same manner to the fundamental rights as to other parts of the Constitution. So, I do not see any reason why in our own country we should apply one way of amending the fundamental rights and another way of amending the other parts of the Constitution. So far as the human aspect is concerned, so far as the legal aspect is concerned, there is no reason why this Parliament should not, if the necessary conditions are fulfilled, be treated as a sovereign body and, therefore, to amend the Constitution according to the needs and the interest of the community.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री नाथ पाई के विधेयक का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मेरा विरोध आधारभूत है और इस लिए हम ने विधि मंत्री को सूचित कर दिया है कि उन के द्वारा बनाई जाने वाली प्रवर समिति में हमारे दल का कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं रह सकेगा।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय दिया है। इस ऐतिहासिक निर्णय की महत्ता को हृदयंगम करना और उस पर आचरण करना, यह हमारे गणराज्य को पुष्ट करने वाला काम होगा। इस विवाद में यह चर्चा की जा रही है कि संसद सर्वोच्च है या नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं यह प्रश्न जिस ढंग से उठाया गया है उस से हम को सही परिणाम पर पहुंचने नहीं देगा। कुछ मामलों में संसद सर्वोच्च है। लेकिन यदि संसद, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका हम तीनों का विचार करें और हमारा संविधान उन तीनों के अधिकारों का विभाजन करता है, उन के पृथक पृथक कार्यक्षेत्र का निर्धारण करता है तो किसी को यह स्वीकार करने में संकोच नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमारा संविधान सर्वोच्च है और संसद को, न्यायपालिका को, कार्यपालिका को संविधान के अन्तर्गत कार्य करना है।

यह ठीक है कि संसद को संविधान को बदलने का अधिकार दिया गया है। लेकिन संविधान के निर्माता संविधान के संशोधन को सरल बनाना चाहते थे। वैसी उन की मंशा होती, या उन का इरादा यह होता तो वे यों सिद्धांत बहुमत की हदें न लगाते। साधारण कानून बहुमत से बदला जा सकता है। लेकिन संविधान का कोई भी संशोधन दो तिहाई

बहुमत के बिना नहीं हो सकता । इस में संविधान निर्माताओं की एक ही मंशा थी कि संविधान में सरलतापूर्वक संशोधन न हो सके । मुझे आश्चर्य हुआ, श्री मुल्ला ने इस दो तिहाई बहुमत की बात की भी अपने पक्ष में तोड़ने का प्रयत्न किया है । सचमुच में दो तिहाई बहुमत की बात इस तर्क को मजबूत करती है कि संविधान में संशोधन सरल नहीं होना चाहिए और संविधान का जो मुख्य भाग है, जिस के ऊपर हमारा लोकतंत्रात्मक संविधान खड़ा है उस आधारभूत अधिकारों वाले भाग में संशोधन का और विशेषतः उनको कम करने का काम तो और भी कठिन होना चाहिए ।

भारत एक गणराज्य है । इसलिए संविधान ने जो भारत के नागरिकों ने बनाया है और जिसे भारत के नागरिकों ने स्वयं अपने को समर्पित किया है, यह संविधान हमें आधारभूत अधिकार देता है, आधारभूत स्वतंत्रतायें देता है । यह अधिकार समय के साथ बदल सकते हैं । लेकिन यह अधिकार जिस जनता को दिए गए उस जनता की राय के बिना कम से कम इन को संकुचित करने का काम नहीं होना चाहिए । मुझे आश्चर्य है कि इस मामले में जनता के पास फिर से जाने के लिए सदस्य तैयार क्यों नही हैं ? और विशेषतः वह सदस्य जो प्रगतिशील होने का दावा करते हैं उन्हें कोई कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए इस सवाल पर जनता का नया निर्णय लेने में ।

गोआ महाराष्ट्र में मिले या गोआ पृथक रहे इस सवाल पर जनता की राय ली गई । संविधान के अक्षरों में उस जनता की राय का समावेश नहीं है । लेकिन हम ने नई प्रक्रिया का आविष्कार किया और ऐसे सवाल पर ली गई जनता की राय चुनाव में प्रकट होने वाले अभिमत से भिन्न हो सकती है यह भी गोआ के मामले ने सिद्ध कर दिया । गोआ में जो अल्प चुनाव हुए उस में अलग ढंग की सरकार बनी । लेकिन गोआ पृथक रहे या महाराष्ट्र ने अपनी भिन्न राय प्रकट की । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि नई संविधान सभा को बुलाने का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का सुझाव बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी सुझाव है । यह सुझाव इस संसद को स्वीकार करना चाहिए । एक विशेष मामले पर और विशेषकर उस मामले पर जिस में हम जनता की स्वाधीनताओं को, अधिकारों को कम करने जा रहे हैं जनता की नई राय लेने के लिए हमें तैयार होना चाहिए ।

Shri Sheo Narain: Who will constitute the constituent Assembly?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नई संविधान परिषद् इस संसद की सहमति से बुलायी जायगी । उसे गणराज्य का राष्ट्रपति आहूत करेगा । वह इस मामले पर नये सिरे से विचार करेगी । बालिग मताधिकार के आधार पर उस का चुनाव होगा । जो इस संसद की सर्वोच्चता की बात करते हैं क्या मैं उन से पूछ सकता हूं कि क्या यह संसद अगर चाहे तो बालिग मताधिकार के अधिकार को कम कर सकती है ? कम नही कर सकती । और जिस दिन यह बालिग मताधिकार को कम करने जायगी उस दिन या तो इस प्रश्न का निपटारा सड़कों पर करना होगा या फिर ऐसे किसी भी आधारभूत परिवर्तन के लिए जनता की राय लेना जरूरी होगा ।

मुझे खुशी है, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने यह निर्णय दिया है । देर से हो, मगर यह निर्णय सही निर्णय है, एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय है और क्रान्तिकारी निर्णय है । बेरूबाडी के मामले में हम सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से यह आशा करते थे कि वह निर्णय देगी कि संसद भारत के किसी भूमि के टुकड़े को कसी विदेशी को नहीं दे सकती । क्या चीन के अधिकार में जो जमीन चली गई है उसे यह संसद सर्वोच्चता के नाम पर चीन को प्रदान कर सकती है ? . . .

आचार्य जी० बी० कृपालानी : कर दिया ।

16.44 hrs.

[SHRI G. S. DHILLON *in the Chair*].

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आचार्य जी से कहूंगा कि अभी किया नहीं है। लेकिन मैं उसकी चर्चा इस समय करना नहीं चाहता। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का निर्णय आधारभूत अधिकारों के बारे में बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है और मैं चाहूंगा कि उस का अन्तिम निर्णय जनता पर छोड़ दिया जाय।

एक बात मैं और कहूंगा। जो भी नई संविधान परिषद् होगी वह स्वरूप में अधिक क्रान्तिकारी होगी। सचमुच में जो पुरानी संविधान परिषद् थी वह बालिग मताधिकार के आधार पर चुनी नहीं गई थी। उस के द्वारा जो हमें आधारभूत स्वतंत्रताएं और अधिकार मिले हैं उन्हें समाप्त करने का काम इस संसद को अपने हाथ में नहीं लेना चाहिए। लेकिन जो लोग संविधान परिषद् बुलाने का विरोध कर रहे हैं मैं उन से कहना चाहता हू जहां तक सम्पत्ति के अधिकारों का सवाल है उन्हें डरना नहीं चाहिए। नई संविधान परिषद् उस मामले में और भी दो कदम आगे बढ़ कर जायगी। अगर सचमुच में देश बदला है, जनता बदली है और समय के साथ व्यवस्था में परिवर्तन होना चाहिए और वह व्यवस्था हमारे अधिकारों में, हमारे संविधान में प्रतिबिम्बित होनी चाहिए तो नई संविधान परिषद जहां तक सम्पत्ति के रखने का सवाल है उस के बारे में आगे जायगी, पीछे नहीं जायगी। और इसलिए जो सम्पत्ति के बारे में अधिकारों की दोहाई दे कर यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि यह निर्णय संसद को करना चाहिए, संविधान सभा को नहीं, वह या तो देश की मनःस्थिति को नहीं समझते हैं या फिर वह किसी भी बात पर जनता का दरवाजा खटखटाने से घबड़ाते हैं। मैं उन के सहमत नहीं हूं। हमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय का सम्मान करना चाहिए। यह बड़ी गलत परम्परा स्थापित करना होगा कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्णय दे दिया और हम उस निर्णय को बदलने के लिए कार्यवाही शुरू कर दें। हम निर्णय का आदर करें और जो प्रक्रिया सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने सुझाई है उस के अनुसार संविधान परिषद् को बुलाने की तैयारी करें यही मेरा निवेदन है।

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham (Visakhapatnam) : I would like to be as brief as possible. The Bill is stated to arise on account of a decision given by the Supreme Court in *Golak Nath vs. the State of Punjab*. What was the point at issue in that case? It was this:

> "The petitioners alleged that the relevant provisions of the said Act whereunder the said area was declared surplus were void on the round that they infringed their rights under clauses (f) and (g) of article 19 and article 14 of the Constitution.".

The point before the Supreme Court was only this: there was no question of amending the Constitution or by he right to do so. There was no constitutional amendment before the Court for them to say whether Parliament had the right to amend the fundamental rights or not. That is the first thing which everyone should be clear about in talking about this judgment. The point was that certain sections of the Punjab Act were held *ultra vires* clauses (f) and (g) of article 19. In doing so the court strayed away a little and talked about other questions, whether Parliament had the right to amend the fundamental rights or not. Actually, I would not take you through this long judgment, but in the copy before me on page 25 of the judgment, I find this decision:

> 'In the view we have taken on the scope of article 368 *vis-a-vis* the fundamental rights, it is also unnecessary to express our opinion on the question whether the amendment of the fundamental rights is covered by he proviso to article 368".

The matter therefore, was not specifically before them. They went on discussing something academically, as it were, and whatever they have said about the right to amend the fundamental rights is purely obiter and nothing more.

They did not express an opinion; they left it to a future occasion when the point actually arises before them. If Parliament passes an Act amending fundamental rights and if that is questioned before the Court, they would then consider it, not now. Both the Bill of Shri Pai and all the discussion so far, if I may say so, are all academic because there was no decision of the Supreme Court as such saying that your right to amend the fundamental rights is not there. They have not said any such thing. We are only imagining they have said it

Shri J. B. Kripalani: There is no need for amendment.

Shri Nath Pai: Except for the last part of the judgment

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: There were certain remarks by Shri Nath Pai that we should introduce a Bill here saying that the doubts expressed by the Supreme Court are not right and that we have the right to amend the Constitution. What I submit is that Parliament should not have academic Bills or academic discussions like this. If the Law Minister or Government come forward with a Bill seeking to amend fundamental rights, then only we can discuss the question in all seriousness. What is the fundamental right which you are going to amend? Are you constricting it? Are you expanding it or adding to it. Or are you destroying the rights? In the name of imposing reasonable restrictions, are you destroying the rights themselves? In the name of amending the Constitution, are you destroying the Constitution itself? What is the language of your Bill? What is the object of your Bill. There is absolutely nothing before us now, if I may say so with respect to all those who have taken part in this discussion,—in this, we have been roaming about in wilderness. There is nothing here to discuss. The Supreme Court did not give a judgment that we cannot amend the fundamental rights. They left it open.

Shri V. Krishnamoorthi: May I submit to the Chair in reply to the point made by the Hon. Member that what the Court said is obiter that on page 34 of the stencilled copy of the judgment, the Court has said:

> "We declare that Parliament will have no power from the date of this decision to amend any of the provisions of Part III of the Constitution so as to take away or abridge the fundamental rights enshrined therein".

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: What does it mean? I have gone through that sentence. Tomorrow if I appear before the Supreme Court, I shall say that it is obiter, because such a case was not there, there was no Act seeking to amend the Constitution which went outside the purview of the powers of Parliament which they were called upon to consider. Therefore, even if they have said so at page 34, I will simply say it is a pure obiter dictum. Let us go and argue it again when a case arises Let the Law Minister come with a Bill seeking to amend fundamental rights, then we shall see the language, whether we have got the power or not, then it will be time for us to argue whether we have got the right to amend the fundamental rights or not.

Actually the paragraph from the judgment which I have read out now says it is not necessary to express an opinion. They reserve their opinion for a future occasion

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Your view is supported by the Supreme Court, I have a copy of the judgment also.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Therefore I am sorry I have to say we have had a merely academic discussion. All

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

the same, many good opinions have been expressed, and I suppose many more are being to be expressed next time also. And if the matter is going to be thrashed more threadbare in a Select Committee, I have no objection, because there we will have more selected speeches

However, let me say this. It is absolutely understandable to say that we will have no right to amend the Constitution I really cannot subscribe to the proposition that we cannot have any right The only question is: what is the process; there are certain limits. It is true that we can amend, but we do not amend always There is the juristic conscience, the people's conscience, and also such a thing as political prudence. You are not going to amend all these fundamental rights

I wanted to place these view points before the House so that we could be clear on the point whether the Supreme Court has given any judgment upon the point which we are now trying to discuss. It did not decide and could not decide that the Parliament cannot amend fundamental rigts as the matter was not before it

श्री रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) . चेयरमैन साहब, मेरे भाई नाथपाई ने जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उस की पुरजोर हिमायत करता हूं । इस पार्लियामेन्ट के अख्तियारात लामहदूद हैं, बेपनाह हैं, सिवाय इस के यह आदमी को औरत नही बना सकती और औरत को आदमी नही बना सकती और सब काम कर सकती है ।

हमारा कांस्टीचूशन ब्रिटिश कांस्टीचूशन की एक नकल है और हमारी पार्लियामेन्ट के अख्तियारात उसी पैमाने के हैं जो हाउस आफ़ कामन्स के हैं । इस लिये इस बहस को ऐसी बहस हम न बनाये जो डिवाइन-राइट-आफ़-किन्ग की बहस पहले ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंन्ट और बादशाह के दरमियान चलती थी । मैं यह चाहूंगा कि इस पर बचपाती नुक्ते-निगाह से बहस न करें । मैं सब से पहले आपके सामने आर्टिकल 368 पेश करूंगा । उस आर्टिकल 368 में लफ्ज कांस्टीचूशन का मतलब सारे कांस्टीचूशन से है, जिसमें 395 आर्टिकल और 9 शेड्यूल शामिल हैं । उस के लिये लिखा है कि कांस्टीचूशन में तरमीम कैसे होगी । इस आर्टिकल 368 के साथ ही एक प्रोवीजों भी दिया हुआ है, उस में कुछ सैक्शन्ज भी दिये हुए हैं कुछ पार्ट दिये हुए हैं, जिसमें बतलाया गया है कि उनकी तरमीम कैसे की जाय । अगर चैप्टर 1 पार्ट 3, जिसमें आर्टिकल 12 से लेकर 35 तक जो बुनियादी हुकूक के आर्टिकल्ज दिये हुए हैं अगर उस को हम तरमीम नहीं कर सकते थे तो आर्टिकल 368 के तेहत चैप्टर 1 के पार्ट 3 के आर्टिकल्ज 12 से 35 तक का भी जिक्र होता, लेकिन नही है । इस का मतलब है कि हम उस को तरमीम कर सकते हैं । यह है मेरी पहली आर्ग्यूमेंट ।

17 hrs.

अब मैं दूसरी आर्ग्युमेंट पर आता हूं । आर्टिकल 4(2) में कहा गया है कि आर्टिकल 2 और 3 के मातहत जो लाज बनाए जायेंगे, उन को आर्टिकल 368 के परपजिज के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन का एमेंडमेंट नहीं माना जायेगा । और जहां तक उन लाज का ताल्लुक है, उन के मुताबिक पार्लियामेंट इस देश के नाम को "भारत" से बदल कर "आर्यावर्त" कर सकती है, किसी भी स्टेट को सफहा-एहस्ती से मिटा सकती है, मिसाल के तौर पर हरियाणा को खत्म कर के यू० पी० मिला सकती है, किसी भी स्टेट के एरिया को घटा सकती है वगैरह । इस से जाहिर होता है कि पार्लियामेंट के अख्तियारात लामहदूद हैं, वह साविरेन ताकत की मालिक है और उस ताकत को महदूद नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

आनरेबल मेयर, श्री पीलू मोदी, ने प्रीएम्बल का जिक्र किया है । प्रीएम्बल के पहले अलफाज हैं । "वी, दि पीपल आफ

इंडिया....." । मैं इन्हें समझा चाहता हूं कि यहां जितने भी माननीय सदस्य बैठे हैं, वे अपने अपने हल्के के पीपल के नुमायंदे हैं, वे इस देश के पीपल की नुमायंदगी और तर्जुमानी करते हैं । प्रीएम्बल के आखिरी अलफ़ाज हैं: "..एंड सिक्योर टु आवरसेल्व्स दिस कांस्टीट्यूशन" । जेनेरल क्लाजिज एक्ट के मुताबिक भी जो गिविंग एथारिटी है, वह टेकिंग एथारिटी भी है । जब पीपल ने यह कांस्टीट्यूशन दिया है, तो पीपल उस को वापस भी ले सकते हैं और उस में तबदीली भी कर सकते हैं । मैं आनरेबल मेम्बर्ज से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे पीपल की नुमायंदगी नहीं करते हैं ।

मेरे काबिल दोस्त ने कहा कि हमें इस के लिए अलग कांस्टीट्यूएन्ट एसेम्बली बनानी पड़ेगी । हमारा कांस्टीट्यूशन दुनिया में सब से लम्बा है । क्या इसके 395 आर्टिकल्ज में कहीं भी कांस्टीट्यूएन्ट एसेम्बली को कानबीन करने का प्राविजन है । कहीं नहीं है क्योंकि इस की जरूरत नहीं समझी गई है । हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएन्ट एसेम्बली कांस्टीट्यूशन-मेकिंग बाडी भी थी और लेजिस्लेटिव बाडी भी थी—यह कांसटीट्यूशन भी बनाती थी और सेंट्रल एसेम्बली के तौर पर भी काम करती थी । इसी तरह हमारी यह पार्लियामेंट लेजिस्लेटिव बाडी भी है और कांस्टीट्यूशन-एमेंडिंग बाडी भी है और यह कोई नई बात नहीं है । इस लिये इस दलील में कोई वजन नहीं है कि हमें एक अलग कांस्टीट्यूएन्ट एसेम्बली बनानी चाहिए ।

अब मैं बुनियादी हकूक पर आता हूं । हम ने अपने कांस्टीट्यूशन के आर्टिकल 12 से 35 तक की धाराओं को बड़ा मुकद्दस और सैक्रिड माना है, क्योंकि उस में हमारे बुनियादी हकूक दर्ज हैं। आर्टिकल 12 में डैफिनीशन है । आर्टिकल 14 में "इक्वालिटी बिफोर ला" का अधिकार दिया गया है । आर्टिकल 15 में कहा गया है कि किसी भी सिटिजन के साथ रिलिजन, कास्ट और सेक्स वगैरह की बिना पर डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं किया जायेगा । लेकिन हम ने एक हाथ से जो अख्तयार दिया है, दूसरे हाथ से उस को छीन लिया है और इस तरह पार्लियामेंट की सुप्रिमैसी और सावरेन्टी को माना है। आप देखिए कि आर्टिकल 15 (4) के मुताबिक पार्लियामेंट इस मामले में इन्टरफ़ीयर कर सकती है।

हमारे मुअज्जिज नेता, आचार्य कृपालानी, ने कहा है कि ये फ़ंडामेंटल राइट्स अखलाकी हकूक हैं और हम उन को छोड़ नहीं सकते सकते हैं। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि खुद कांस्टीट्युएन्ट एसेम्बली ने कह दिया है कि हम उन को छोड सकते हैं और इस तरह उस ने पार्लियामेंट की सुप्रिमेसी को माना है।

आर्टिकल 16 में "इक्वालिटी आफ़ आपुरचूनिटी" का जिक्र किया गया है। उस में भी एक हाथ से जो अख्तयार दिया गया है, दूसरे हाथ से वह ले लिया गया है। अगर देश या अवाम के हित के खिलाफ़ कोई गलत बात हो जाती है, तो स्टेट यानी पार्लियामेंट आर्टिकल 16(3), (4) और (5) के मातहत इन्टरफ़ीयर कर सकती है। पार्लियामेंट की अनएसेसेबल और सुप्रीम पावर है। अगर वह देखे कि मुल्क या जनता के हित पर जरब आने वाली है या कांस्टीट्यूशन को मिसयूज किया जा रहा है तो वह इन्टरफ़ीयर कर सकती है।

इस के बाद आर्टिकल 17 और 18 एबालिशन आफ़ अनटचेबिलिटी और एबालिशन आफ टाइटल्ज के बारे में है ।

आर्टिकल 19 में जहां सब-क्लाज (1) (ए) से (जी) तक मुख्तलिफ़ राइट्स दिये गए हैं, वहां सब-क्लाज (2) से (6) में वे वापस भी ले लिये गए हैं और पार्लियामेंट

[श्री रघवीर सिंह]

कुछ हालात मे उन राइट्स पर पाबन्दी लगा कर कानून बना सकती है। इस तरह यह पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम मानी गई है।

आर्टिकल 13 (1) के मुताबिक इस कास्टीट्यूशन के अमल मे आने से पहले बने हुए ऐसे सब लाज वायड माने जायेंगे, जो इस के प्राविजन्ज से इनकानसिस्टेंट है। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कई जजमेंट्स मे यह फैसला कर दिया गया है कि यह प्राविजन विद प्रास्पेक्टिव इफ़ेक्ट होगा, न कि विद रिट्रास्पेक्टिव इफ़ेक्ट और सौ साल पहले के बने हुए कानूनो पर यह प्राविजन लागू नही होगा।

आर्टिकल 12 से ले कर आर्टिकल 35 तक मे जो बुनियादी हुकूक दिए गए हैं, उन आर्टिकल्ज में प्रोवाइजो दे कर उन हुकूकों पर डाका भी मारा गया है, उन पर हमला भी किया गया है। एक हाथ से दुनिया भर के राइट्स दे दिये गए हैं और और दूसरे हाथ से उन को छीन भी लिया गया है। इस लिए कास्टीट्युएन्ट एसेम्बली बुलाने की जहमत करने की क्या जरूरत है?

आर्टिकल 368 मे पार्लियामेंट को कास्टीट्यूशन के एमेंडमेंट की पूरी पावर दी गई है, लेकिन आर्टिकल 13 (2) में यह पाबन्दी लगा दी गई है कि ऐसा कोई कानून नही बनाया जा सकेगा, जो फ़डामेंटल राइट्स को छीने या खत्म करे। इस लिए आर्टिकल 13(2) आर्टिकल 368 से इनकानसिस्टेंट है। जब तक आर्टिकल 13(2) है, इस बारे मे एक एनामेली जरूर है और इस को साफ़ करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हू कि आर्टिकल 13(2) रिडंडेंट है, एक डैड लेटर है और इस लिए इस को कांस्टीट्यूशन में नही रखना चाहिए।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री माधव पाई, ने जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। (व्यवधान) मैं चौपाटी की स्पीच देने के लिए नही आया हू। (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक मैजारिटी जजमेंट इस के फ़ेवर मे है। मुझे अफ़सोस है कि श्री चटर्जी यहा नही है। मैं उन्ही को क्वोट करता हू·

"The Supreme Court unanimously held that fundamental rights cannot be altered by Parliament. This is the argument by the Supreme Court by a majority decision"

इस केस मे श्री एन० सी० चटर्जी वकील थे (व्यवधान) जो मिडल-क्लैस हैं, जिन के नेता श्री बाजपेयी हैं, वे कहते हैं कि कास्टीट्युएन्ट एसेम्बली फिर से बुलाई जाए। (व्यवधान) सुप्रीम पावर यह पार्लियामेंट है। यह पार्लियामेंट लोक सभा, राज्य सभा और प्रैसीडेंट तीनो को मिलाकर पार्लियामेंट है और यह पार्लियामेंट हमारा . .जो है, यह हमारा जो कानून है, यह इग्लिश कास्टीट्यूशन की कापी. . . (व्यवधान). . . मैं कांस्टीट्यूशनल ला का विद्यार्थी हू। माफ कीजिएगा, आप लोग राजा बाबू और बड़े कैपिटलिस्ट बनते . (व्यवधान) .... मैं कहना चाहता हू कि पार्लियामेंट हैज एक्सक्लूसिव पावर, यह 248 में दिया हुआ है:

248 (1) Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

(2) Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.

पूरी पावर है इस पार्लियामेंट को, जज के फैसले को, दुनिया के फैसले को पलटने की पावर है। यह पार्लियामेंट सुप्रीम है और यह हाउस सुप्रीम है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बड़े बड़े जजमेंट निकल कर

मैं दिखा सकता हूं। उस की बड़ी बड़ी किताबें नाथ पाई की मेज पर हैं और माननीय सदस्यों ने उन को पेश किया है। हमारे आनन्द नारायण मुल्ला साहब जो कि लीडिंग जज उत्तर प्रदेश के रहे हैं उन की राय भी इस के फेवर में है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य: और आप की राय भी इस के फेवर में है।

श्री शिवनारायण: जी हा, बिल्कुल मेरी राय पक्की है, कच्ची नहीं है..... (व्यवधान)..... हवा को नापिए आप। हम ने इन के लाठी डंडे देखे हैं कास्टीट्यूएंट असेम्बली में। यह हुल्लड़बाजी कर के आये हैं, इन को मैं जानता हूं। मैं इन की सब हरकतों को जानता हूं। इसलिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पार्लियामेंट हमारी सुप्रीम है और यह कास्टीट्यूशन हम जब चाहे अमेंड कर सकते हैं। हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट की एथारिटी को मानते हैं। लेकिन हम को इस का पूरा अधिकार है। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि ला मिनिस्टर इस को मानेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): Sir, while speaking on this Bill, the first speaker from the Swatantra Party tried to interpret the support given to the ex-Chief Justice in the presidential election by the various opposition parties as a support to this judgment. I belong to a party which supported the ex-Chief Justice in the presidential election. I should like to make it clear that our support to his candidature did not at all mean a support to his judgment or to his views on this matter. Many members were harping whether Parliament is supreme or the Constitution is supreme. I am not a lawyer, but a lay man. We are of opinion that the hands of Parliament cannot be chained and fettered.

Shri J. B. Kripalani: Do we swear by the Constitution or by Parliament?

Shri Vasudevan Nair: We swear by our people. We feel that this Parliament represents the collective supreme will of the people of India. I regret to differ from my friend, Mr. Lumaye. Of course, it is very true that the people did not elect him to take away their fundamental rights But I think we should give some credit to the people of this country. They elect their representatives to extend the fundamenetal rights, to preserve and to extend the fundamental rights. When they elected us, when they elected the Members of this Parliament, they did it with the clear knowledge that these Members are empowered to amend the Constitution and the fundamental rights in the Constitution. Let it not be made out now by hair-splitting arguments that the electorates were so foolish as to think that they elected their representatives only to legislate on things other than the fundamental rights.

Sir, the people are quite knowledgeable The people are not the people twenty years back even when the Constitution was framed. The face of the country has changed, is changing and is going to change—I may tell my Hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody

Shri Piloo Mody: I am going to change it, not you.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, it is not a small matter. The people of this country have shown their maturity by throwing down eight Congress Governments Things have changed so much and things are going to change in the future

I can understand the objection from some Members of the Swatantra Party or from the Party as such.

An hon. Member: All Members of the Swatantra Party.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Sir, if I can loan the phrase used by the Hon. Home Minister, they are a 'party of the *status quo*', and this judgment of the Supreme Court has come in handy for them to pursue their philosophy and their politics. Let us not try to speak about law and legal niceties. Let us be a little blunt and frank. After all, political attitudes

[Shri Vasudevan Nair]

and political philosophies are reflected in this debate Let us not try to dupe ourselves with all kinds of legal niceties The Swatantra Party take a particular position because this judgment is handy for them I do not say all Hon Members who have spoken in this House have taken up that position As far as we are concerned, we feel that this is an impediment in the way of any social progress, any political progress and reforms in the economic field If the Constitution, I will even say, or certain sections of the Constitution stood oin the way of that revolutionary progress in this country then the Constitution should go Let us be clear about it

Shri Piloo Mody. Get rid of it, it would be more honest

Shri Vasudevan Nair As far as I understand the framers of the Constitution, they were very clear in their minds about that. I do not want to take more time of the House in quoting passages because all that was quoted by so many Hon Members to show what prominent leaders of the country who gave us this Constitution had in their mind There was a particular amendment moved to this very same effect, that the fundamental rights should not be touched It was moved by Shri P S Deshmukh What happened to that amendment? He had to withdraw it That amendment could not be pressed, and that was a very clear indication as to what the mind of the framers of the Constitution was Now let us not try to harp on that particular chapter

Now the question is of property rights as enshrined in the Part on fundamental rights According to Shri Madhu Limaye, they are misplaced in that Part But we cannot help it Unfortunately or fortunately, they are placed in that Part on fundamental rights and the property rights as envisaged at that time have to undergo fundamental changes

My hon. friends to the right should understand that that very section of fundamental rights has shown its anxiety for the good of the community, not a few parasites and a handful of exploiters The Seventeenth Amendment which was challenged was a feeble attempt—I will not say that it was a wonderful revolutionary amendment to protect the land reforms that were initiated by the Congress Governments of course in a half hearted, tardy and very slow manner We have never claimed that Congress land reforms are revolutionary, but they just wanted to go forward and do something Even that something could not be achieved with the present provisions of property rights in the fundamental rights section

So, what are we to do? Are we to cling on to that position and keep the *status quo* and keep the relation on land as they were 20 years back? Now somebody may suggest that take it out from the fundamental rights section.

An hon Member No Naxalbari

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Naxalbari will come Why should you worry about it? If people like you and the Swatantra Party and some others are going to subvert the interests of the toiling millions in this country, you will have to face thousands of Naxalbaris If Naxalbaris have to be avoided, this is the only way Whether that way will succeed is to be seen, because it is clear knowledge that in this country there are very powerful forces at work against any fundamental change in the relations of production.

If a constituent assembly can work a miracle, as my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye thinks it will, let the Select Committee consider it But personally I do not at present subscribe to that idea because my feeling is that a constituent assembly will be a dilatory process The proposition of a constituent assembly is in practice going to be an impediment in the way

श्री मधु लिमये वह प्रीवी पर्स खत्म करने का कानून ही नहीं बना रहे हैं, क्या निजीसंपत्ति के मामले में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लायेंगे। पहले वह तो करें।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Even today in this country our legislative structure is such that progressive legislation concerning land or any other means of production can be passed only with very great difficulty We have got, for example, the Upper House What for is this Upper House meant? Scrap the upper Houses Of course, we wanted to scrap them This is an anachronism Will the Swatantra Party agree to that?

Some hon Members Yes

Shri Vasudevan Nair: Let us not have such dilatory processes So, our party feels that we have to get over the difficulty that is posed by the Supreme Court judgment because we cannot stand where we are We have to progress, we have to go forward and revoluntary changes are needed in our social and economic life. If that end is to be achieved—I do not say that this one amendment of the Constitution is going to bring forward revolutionary transformation in society—placed as we are today, this is a step which is immediately needed. Even if the idea of the Constituent Assembly may be considered, I should ask my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, to consider what will happen immediately This judgment stands, Parliament's hands are fettered. You cannot do anything, you are at standstill I would like to know from the leader of the S.S.P whether he wants that stalemate to continue or that he wants some steps to be taken to get over this difficulty

Mr. Chairman: Shri Sonavane

Shri E K. Nayanar (Palghat) No Member from our Party has been called, he should be given a chance

Mr. Chairman. He will have his turn

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur) Mr Chairman, Sir, I welcome this opportunity to speak on Mr Nath Pai's Bill. Mr Nath Pai has come forward with a very important Bill In the light of the Supreme Court judgment whether the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution is fettered or otherwise, he wants to make Parliament supreme beyond doubt and he wants all these articles to be thrashed out in the Select Committee His motive, therefore, in bringing forward this Bill is commendable

I feel articles 368 and 13 of the Constitution are very clear Article 368, particularly, empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution in the manner provided therein and there is a proviso that if clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) are to be amended, then the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States will have to ratify by resolutions to that effect

Mr Chairman: He is just repeating *the arguments already advanced by* a number of speakers He may put in some new points

Shri Sonavane: I am putting absolutely a new point saying that the Bill is unnecessary, the article as it stands today is very clear and the Supreme Court judgment, as it was stated by my hon friend, is an *obiter dictum* nothing more than that Article 368 is very very clear on this point Parliament can amend the Constitution and, therefore, there is no bar to amend the Constitution.

Then, a reference was made to article 13 which says, in sub-section (2)

> "The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void"

If a law is made and it abridges the fundamental rights, to that extent it is void. I can understand that. But this does not mean that the right of Parliament to amend the Constitution is involved in this That is the distinction I make in this Article. Article 368 is an overriding Article and, therefore, the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution by Article 13(2) is not taken away That is the distinction I

[Shri Sonavane]

make If any law, any ordinary law, which is passed by any legislature, abridges the fundamental rights, to that extent, it is void But the Parliament under Article 368

Mr. Chairman: The hon Member may continue next time when we take up this business This debate is being continued next time also After Mr Sonavane, the hon Member mentioned by Mr Nayanar, will be called

Shri E. K. Nayanar: He is bypassing our Party

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore) My name was also there I should have been called much earlier

Mr. Chairman. Order, order Now we have to take up the half-an-hour discussion

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17.32 hrs.

*'SON ET LUMIERE' SPECTACLE AT THE RED FORT DELHI

Shri Samar Guha (Contai) Mr Chairman, Sir, I am raising this half-an-hour discussion today on the Son et Lumiere that is being displayed every day in the evening at the Red Fort I would have welcomed it and wholeheartedly praised it—it is in a way a nicely conceived Son et Lumiere—but for a few black spots I purposely use the words 'black spots' because there have been certain lapses, these lapses were not merely simple, but to me it seems that they were motivated omissions In this Son et Lumiere which depicts the chequered history of the Red Fort from the days of Mughals up to the time of INA trials, the voices of Mahatma Gandhi and of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have been included, but the voice of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is surprisingly missing Then, the INA Marching Song, all of you will remember that (*Interruptions*)

"कदम कदम बढ़ाये जा, खुशी के गीत गाये जा,
यह जिन्दगी है कौम की, तू कौम पर लुटाये जा।"

is not there Then the song,

"वन्दे मातरम"

is also not there While the Indian Renaissance Movement is being described, the slogan 'Inquilab Zindabad' has been incorporated All of us know that it was incorporated in our national movement rather in the latter part of the third decade of the 20th Century But the 'Vandemataram Mantram', the first national Mantram, is missing in the Son et Lumiere Gandhiji's voice was not incorporated in the original script and when there was a public pressure, a public demand, in the second edition the voice of Gandhiji was included Those who deal with these things said that Gandhiji's voice was not included in the original Son et Lumiere because, according to their information Gandhiji never visited the Red Fort But, after public pressure, they discovered that Gandhiji had visited the Red Fort when he went there to see INA prisoners who had been detained there Therefore, they argued that Gandhiji's voice could be included. Then they argued further that Pandit Nehru's voice had been included because Pandit Nehru had also defended the INA prisoners during the historic INA trial at the Red Fort Therefore, they tried to make out the point that Netaji's voice was not included in the *Son et Lumiere* because Netaji was not in any way historically associated with the Red Fort

Shri S. K. Tapuriah (Pali) It is rubbish to say like that

Shri Samar Guha: In a sense, it is true, because Netaji did not visit the

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* Half-An-Hour Discussion

Red Fort But looking at the thing from a finer perspective, we must not forget that Netaji visited it in his dream, in his vision, when he led the war of Indian liberation against the British rule, not once, not twice but many times, when he asked his Army to march with that famous marching song, namely

चलो देहली पुकार के, कौमी निशा सम्भालके
लाल किले पर फहराये जा, फहराये जा।"

In that dream, Netaji visited the Red Fort not merely did he visit it, but it was Netaji alone who had focussed the attention of the Indian people on the Red Fort, that Red Fort which was forlorn and forgotten for many years Therefore, it will be wrong to say that Netaji was not associated with the history of the Red Fort

If one describe the battle of Kurukshetra without Arjuna, it would sound like something ridiculous, lifeless and barren Equally, a description of the INA trial, the epic history of Indian freedom struggle, without the voice of Netaji, without the elan of Netaji, that vibrated the Indian National Army to march into the Indian soil and face blood and thunder, a depiction of the INA trial without his voice will seem soulless and without meaning Therefore, Netaji's voice in *Son et Lumiere* that is being displayed every day at the Red Fort is a must and it must be included in it without unnecessary delay

About the marching song, in reply to my question it has been said that the marching song of the INA was recorded but it was found that the record was rather faulty Those who deal with *Son et Lumiere* therefore discarded that record If it had been faulty in first recording, they should have corrected it in the second recording In the original script of *Son et Lumiere*, Gandhiji's voice had not been included, but later on, it was included I have been told that this whole theme of *Son et Lumiere* is a connected one, and if one piece is avoided and another piece is added, then a fresh recording would be necessary First, it has to be recorded at Bombay and then it has to be processed at Paris If the marching song of the INA was found recorded in a faulty way in the first edition, why was it not corrected in the second edition?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur) Indifference and negligence

Shri Samar Guha: I think that there might be something that is fishy in it It may be that the many gods sitting in Delhi at that time did not like either Netaji or the song of the INA or the name Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to be included in Son et Lumiere' displayed at Red Fort Perhaps, that mind worked to create that plea of faulty recording

Again, coming to the song *'Vande Mataram'*,—who does not know it that it was the first song which enchanted the whole nation to a sense of patriotic regeneration? I would not complain against Dr Karan Singh because this display was not his creation; he had no hand either in preparing the script or in producing the *Son et Lumiere* Therefore I have nothing to complain against him Rather, I would except him to rectify the present mistakes which are there, because I know that he got his doctorate degree writing a thesis on the philosophy of Srec Aurobindo and, therefore, I am sure he knows the place of *'Vande Mataram'* in the national life of our country, and he also knows the role of Srec Aurobindo in the revolutionary movement in India He also, I think knows the role of the revolutionary movement in India led by Netaji INA under Netaji was the highest embodiment of the revolutionary urge in the Indian freedom movement Therefore, he should also know the role of Netaji

I, therefore, request—many demand—not only on behalf of this House, but on behalf of the people of India that Netaji's voice must be included in *Son et Lumiere* Also the marching song of Netaji must be there-

[Shri Samar Guha]

कदम कदम बढाये जा, खुशी के गीत गाये जा,
यह जिन्दगी है कौम की, कौम पर लुटाये जा।

The nation is now menacingly encircled by two hostile neighbours Our jawans our young men should have that spirit recaptured

कदम कदम बढाये जा, खुशी के गीत गाये जा,
यह जिन्दगी है कौम की, कौम पर लुटाये जा।

We have to be reminded of this not once, not twice but a thousand times Therefore, that song should also be there

I will also utilise this occasion to say a few words about the attitude shown by this Government towards Netaji Netaji has been neglected, ignored nay, during the last two decades his role his glorious role, his revolutionary role, his historic role, has been purposely denigrated We know that jealousy, rivalry, political prejudices, parochialism are common features of contemporary politics in India But the Indian scene of politics has passed through many years Those leaders are no more Those political scenes are also no more Therefore I appeal to this House and to this Government that India, our nation must try and— I should not say repay the national debt to Netaji

Shri Nath Pai It can never be repaid

Shri Samar Guha The debt to martyrs cannot be repaid

Therefore, I should say it is incumbent on us, it is high time that we did right national honour to Netaji Or else our future generation will not only look down us, but will condemn us They will look down upon us because we failed even to acknowledge the debt that we owe to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

As I said, Netaji's voice must be included in *Son et Lumiere* Netaji's voice is not the voice of one great man only It is the symbolic voice of the urges of *kshatriya* India, it is the symbolic voice of the urges of *saktivad*, India, it is the symbolic voice of the revolutionary urges of India, it is the symbolic voice of one who firmly believed in the greatness of the history, culture and civilisation of India It is the voice of one who believed that modern India should pursue a political philosophy, the philosophy of synthesis based on the triple tenets of nationalism democracy and socialism.

Our young men our jawans, when they will visit Red Fort and see the *Son et Lumiere* must live through that experience must feel the thrill of hearing the voice of Netaji, particularly of the voice of that missionary who believe (*Interruptions*) This is not the way I am speaking of a man who has given his all to this country who was a pilgrim who gave everything to his country, and you are disturbing

Here is the voice of a man who gave his all totally dedicated himself to his *janani janma bhumi*, who had the deepest faith that India had a mission to fulfil I want that voice of Netaji should be there for the reason, I repeat that our young people and jawans may hear it and get thrilled by his voice and touched by a new vision, so that they may also feel that India has a mission to fulfil and share his missionary spirit in that great fight

Shri H N Mukerjee (Calcutta North East) In view of the prevailing impression in the country, which appears to be correct, that the ruling party, for the last 20 years or so, has been rather allergic to the memory of Subhash Chandra Bose, we do not even have his portrait in Parliament in the Central Hall, and in view of the fact, which is very indubitable, that particularly with Red Fort Netaji's name is closely associated, he formulated the slogan, following upon the insurgence of 1857, Delhi chalo, and the INA trial was held there, in view of all this, may I know from the Minister, who has had no responsibility in the matter of the mismanagement of the

Son et Lumiere programme, that he will give us an assurance that both in regard to Subhash Chandra Bose, and in regard to the *Vande Mataram* song the necessary alterations would be made, not that consideration would be given, according to the answer which he placed before the House last time, to these suggestions and advices in the way his bureaucrats had drafted the reply? We want an assurance this is going to be done as soon as ever it is technically practicable

Shri Nath Pai: Would you allow me a small very brief question? The Vijay Chowk seems to be empty and does not inspire The only purposes are to hold the beating of the retreat on the 28th January and the Republic Day parade In order to make it worthy of our great achievement in the struggle for freedom—I do not want to say anything against anybody else—among the two statutes which are to be set up there one can be that of Netaji Subhash in the Vijay Chowk The umbrella which today shields King George V should be removed and the statute of the Father of the Nation Mahatma should be installed there May we have a categorical assurance from the Minister on both these points?

श्री कंवर लाल गप्त (दिल्ली सदर) सभापति महोदय, लाल किले में आयोजित इस "ध्वनि तथा प्रकाश झांकी" के कार्यक्रम को देखने के लिए सकडो विदेशी और हमारे देश के कोने कोने से लोग आते हैं। इस प्रकार का कार्यक्रम इस देश के इतिहास की सही तस्वीर पेश करने की दृष्टि से बनाया जाना चाहिए। इस कार्यक्रम के आइडिया की तो मैं तारीफ करता हूं, लेकिन मझे लगता है कि कुछ पोलीटिकल कनसिडरेशनज से यह कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और वे पोलीटिकल कनसिडरेशन्ज नही रहनी चाहिए।

खास तौर से जब डा० कर्ण सिंह इस के मिनिस्टर हैं तो दिल्ली के जो रेवोल्यूशनरी वें, जिन की जिन्दगी का बहुत बडा हिस्सा काफी हिस्सा लाल किले में एक कैदी की हैसियत में आजादी की लडाई के वक्त म गया, उन का वहा पर नाम नही है, मैं चाहूगा कि एक तो वह चीज भी साथ साथ आये और नेता जी की जो बात कही वह तो ठीक है ही उस के बारे में मत्री जी बताये।

दूसरी चीज यह कि यहा पर जैसे लाल किला है उसी तरह से कौरवो पाण्डवो का किला है, यहा पर गुरुद्वारा है जहा पर कि गुरु तेग बहादुर शहीद हुए थे। तो हमारे देश का इतिहास ठीक जानने के लिए भारत-वासियो के लिए भी और विदेश के लोगो के लिए भी जो यहा पर आते हैं, देश का इतिहास बहुत पुराना इतिहास है वहा से अगर हम इसी प्रकार का जो आइडिया यह है वह आइडिया डेवलप कर के रामायण और महाभारत की चीजे भी इस के अन्दर लाने की कोशिश करे जो कौरवा पाण्डवो के किले में दिखायी जा सकती है, गरु तेग बाहदुर ने जो अपना शीश दिया यहा पर उस की भी कोई चीज बनाने की कोशिश करे जिस से कि आने वाली पीढी और आज का देश स्फूर्ति ले और स्फूर्ति ले कर के जो देश में एक स्वार्थ आ गया है, उस स्वार्थ को छोड कर के अपने देश के लिए कुर्बानी कैसे करनी है यह उन से सीख ले।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) सभापति महोदय, नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस का एह-सान जहा तमाम देश और सारे एशिया पर है वहा हमें फख्र है कि हरयाने पर उनका बडा भारी एहसान है क्योंकि 60 हजार हरयाने के बहादुर सिपाही आई० एन० ए० में था जो जगलो में खाक छानता रहा और उस झडे के नीचे कई हजार हरयाने के सिपाही उन के साथ देश के लिए न्यौछावर हो गए तो मे यह चाहूगा और माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब यह नोट फरमायेंगे कि जहा नेता जी एक लीडर की शक्ल मे, एक जर्नेल की शक्ल में, एक फाइटर की शक्ल में आते हैं.

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

"दिल्ली चल" इतना जबर्दस्त उन का नारा था, देश को उन्होंने उकसाया उस रूप से तो उन को पेश करना ही चाहिए और जरूर करेंगे पेश माननीय मंत्री महोदय यह मैं समझता हूं वहां साथ साथ हरयाने के भी सिपाहियों का नाम उन के साथ होना चाहिए ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि हरयाने के एक बड़े वीर का भी जिक्र आना चाहिए जो कि एक तारीखी वाक्या है और बड़ी बहादुरी का वाक्या है जहां से सात सतर मील दूर भरतपुर के एक किसान ने एक बार नहीं दो बार दिल्ली के लाल किले पर हमला किया, दिल्ली को फतेह किया लाल किले पर कब्जा किया और लाल किले के दरवाजे आज भी भरतपुर में लटकते हैं, यह भी एक तारीखी वाकया है, तो इस किस्म की चीज जरूर पेश की जाय जो इस किस्म की नुमाइश हो उस में इस वाकये का भी जिक्र हो ।

Shri S Kundu (Balasore) Mr Chairman Sir, I have seen this *Son et lumiere* and I must say that I liked it immensely It was a matter of great sorrow for me to see that a vital part of the freedom movement was omitted

Shri Randhir Singh His name was Maharaja Surajmal Jowar Singh I have forgotten to mention his name (*Interruptions*)

Shri S Kundu Anybody who writes the history of the freedom movement of India but omits the valiant part played by Netaji Bose should not be called a historian The gentleman who wrote the script must also be a patriot as anyone of us But I think there must have been some political considerations which prevailed upon him not to see that part which is connected with Netaji You must promise in this House that an enquiry will be instituted to find out how and why this valuable part in that script was omitted He was a great patriot, a great servant of the country who spent his entire life in the freedom movement of this country we do not hear his voice in that beautiful script

Therefore, I should again insist on his these two things *Vande Mataram* and that *dhwani, awaz*—Delhi Chalo of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose his story must also be incorporated in the script and I want a categoreal assurance from the Minister

Incidently I would like to say this I like this I have also put a question, and I have said that such things shou'd also be put up in places like Konarak which attract a lot of tourists I would like the hon Minister here to give us an assurance that in places like Puri Konarak and Bhuvaneswar, such links like *Son et Lumiere* should also be put up

श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इतिहास को लिखने में और उस का प्रदर्शन करने में तोड़ मरोड़ करना यह बहुत पुरानी आदत बन गई है सरकार चलाने वालों की । जो दरबार के आस पास के लोग हैं सिर्फ उन्हीं का जिक्र होता है और जो लोग सरकार बनाने तक नहीं पहुंच हैं आजादी की लड़ाई के बाद दूसरे दर्जे में रह गए उनका इतिहास के अन्दर कोई भी जिक्र नहीं किया जाता यहां तो अब सर्वमान्य बात है । इस प्रश्न पर अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो आज इस सदन में उठाया गया है जो मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न उठाते हुए उत्तर दिया था उस में तीनों प्रश्नों के बारे में ऐसा ही उत्तर आया था कि सोचा जायगा, विचारा जायगा । हम यह चाहेंगे अध्यक्ष महोदय कि आज के रोज मंत्री महोदय बिलकुल स्पष्ट जवाब इन तीनों प्रश्नों के बारे में यहां पर दें कि क्या वन्दे मातरम को इस प्रोग्राम में डालना वह उचित समझते हैं या नहीं समझते हैं ? इस पर विचार करने जैसी कोई बात नहीं होनी चाहिए । उचित है या अनुचित है ? अगर उचित है तो उस को जरूर डालना चाहिए और इस के बारे में स्पष्ट आश्वासन आना चाहिए ।

[श्री जार्ज फर्नेन्डीज]

इसी तरह से आई० एन०प० के मार्चिंग साग के बारे में भी यहा पर मत्री जी ने बताया है कि उस को गलत ढग से रेकार्ड करने में आया है, मैं समझता हू कि यह बहुत गैर-जिम्मेदारी किसी की ओर से हुई है कि इतना पवित्र गाना और उस का गलत ढग से रेकार्ड करना और उस को हटा देना यह आई एन० ए० का, नेताजी का और इतिहास का अपमान करना हम समझते हैं। उस को दुरुस्त करने के बारे में तत्काल सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए और तीसरे जो नेता जी की आवाज को इस कार्यक्रम के अन्दर जोडने वाली बात है, इस पर भी यह विचार किया जायेगा यह बात हटा कर के तत्काल उस को जोड देने का आश्वासन सरकार को आज यहा पर देना चाहिए।

एक ही बात मैं और कहूगा कि यह जो प्रोग्राम है क्योकि मिनिस्टर फार टूरिज्म बैठे हैं, मैं समझता हू कि जो विदेश से लोग आते हैं खास तौर पर उस के लिए इस का समझा जाता है तो क्या इस का फ्रासीसी भाषा मे नाम देने के बजाय कोई देसी भाषा का नाम देने का विचार सरकार कर सकती है क्या। और अगर यह हो सकता है तो यह सा-ए-लुमिये करके जो फ्रासीसी नाम दिया गया है उस को हटाकर कोई हिन्दुस्तानी नाम दिया जाय या सस्कृत का नाम दिया जाय तो हम उस को बहुत उचित समझेंगे क्योकि जो लोग यहा पर आयेगे वह अपनी भी भाषा का एकाध लफ्ज समझ कर हिन्दुस्तान से चले जायेगे।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): So far as I know, this programme has meant as much for international tourists as for Indians and if I remember aright, it projects the image of India to the international world I therefore say that, without importing any regional consideration or communal consideration into it, we should see to it that this programme becomes fundamentally a programme which gives a correct idea of the freedom movement of India. To talk of the freedom movement of India without mentioning Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is like having Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. Therefore, I think that Mahatma Gandhi should be there; Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose should be there I want to ask the hon Minister of Tourism, and Civil Aviation who has come recently to the Treasury Benches, whether he has seen this programme, and if he has seen it, what are his reactions. I think any Indian who sees this programme comes back thoroughly disappointed not only because this thing has been omitted—there are other omissions also—but because the heroic part—I cannot use any other bigger or stronger word than this—the heroic part that Netaji played in winning freedom for India has not been mentioned at all Will the minister see to it that the programme is scrapped and i is not shown to the public unless these things are brought into it and a new version which gives a correct image of the freedom movement of India is brought out?

18 hrs

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड) : सभापति जी, लाल किले के इतिहास में वह दिन सुनहरा दिन माना जायगा, जब 15 अगस्त, 1965 को श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री ने अपना भाषण देते हुए ये शब्द कहे थे कि शांति का जवाब शान्ति से दिया जायगा और हथियारों का जवाब हथियारों से दिया जायगा। मैं चाहता हू कि यह जो कार्यक्रम आपका होता है उस मे श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के कहे हुए इन शब्दो को अवश्य सम्मिलित किया जाये।

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): Sir, before I come to the specific points that have been brought out in this very interesting discussion, I would like to make a basic remark *Son et Lumiere* is called प्रकाश ध्वनि in Hindi That name has come into use now along with *Son et Lumiere*. The name Son

et *Lumiere* was used because it is an internationally accepted term.

In *Son et Lumiere*, there are no actors and there is no movement It is built around a certain monument. Therefore, whatever comes into that has got to be related to that monument It is not a *Son et Lumiere* of the freedom movement It is a *Son et Lumiere* of the Red Fort Therefore we have got to see that only those iems which are related to the Red Ford come in Our freedom movement was a vast wonderful thing, it was spread all over the length and breadth of India There have been great heroes, but unless we can in some way relate then to the Red Fort, they cannot find a place there.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: "Dilli *Chalo*" was 1857 slogan and 1946 slogan

Shri D. C. Sharma: INA trial was held in Red Fort

Dr. Karan Singh: I know I want to clarify the basic point that *Son et Lumiere* has got to be related to the monument and therefore, it is possible that a lot of very important aspects of the freedom struggle may have been left out because they cannot be related to the Red Fort

This programme has been revised once A new revision is going to take place shortly By next year, a new version will come Revision costs about Rs 1 lakh—Rs 25,000 in foreign exchange It involves quite a lot of technical work Philips Laboratories in Holland are our experts in this matter The voices have got to be mixed and related to the sound It will be done and a new version is going to be put up

With regard to Netaji, there can be no two opinions about the magnificance of his role in the freedom movement I belong to the post-independence generation and for me Netaji is someone with whom I have not had any direct contact But his role, the power of his voice and thoughts, are something which even today reverberate throughout the length and breadth of the country. It is not true that mention of him has been omitted, as Prof. Sharma said It has been specifically mentioned that INA was formed after Netaji's guidance. But his voice has not been included I certainly wish, if we can get the recording of his voice .

Shri Nath Pai: We can supply one to the Government

Dr. Karan Singh: Which links up with the whole programme, I will personally welcome it and very much like to include it.

As far as the marching song कदम कदम बढ़ाये जा is concerned, I was very much distressed myself that as a result of poor recording, it had to be dropped I can assure the House that we will get a new recording made and we will definitely include it

With regard to his voice, may I please request hon Members—I will ask the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and various other sources—to try and, if possible, get something which is really suitable and which could be fitted in, because you will agree that whatever comes in has got to become an integral part of the programme We do not want to give an impression that we are trying to force something in just because we want it to be put in It has got to fit in to the whole scheme of our programme I will try and certainly see that it is done

As far as *Vande Mataram* is concerned, it is not only one of our national songs but Shri Aurobindo called it a 'reviving mantra' which brought new life and new hope to this coutry. As you know, it was mentioned in *Anand Math* Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's famous novel In 1905, when Lord Curzon arrogantly decided to put through his scheme of partition of Bengal, there was mass upsurge and resentment against it. With that resentment *Vande Matram* became the

symbol of a new resurgence, a new renaissance in India, because the theory was that India is not merely a dead mass of mountains, land and rivers but a living, dynamic spiritual entity, and thousands of people went to jail, hundreds of people went to the gallows with this mantra *Vande Mataram* on their lips. I would go to the extent of saying that without *Vande Mataram* India is not India, Bharat cannot be called Bharat, because it is the power, the *shakti* of that mantra, if I may use a theological term, which brought about a new awakening in this country. Certainly, there can be no doubt, it would be very desirable if *Vande Matram* can be included in this new programme. How and where it is going to be actually included is a matter which I cannot at the moment say, because I am not sure whether *Vande Mataram* was either used directly in relation to the Fort or whether we can bring it through INA. I am not sure whether the INA movement actually had anything to do with *Vande Mataram* directly. That was an earlier pharase.

An hon. Member: It was connected with the freedom movement.

Dr. Karan Singh: How do we relate it to Red Fort, that is a bit of a problem.

Shri Samar Guha: I find in the movement, when they were discovered people shouted 'Inquilab Zindabad'. There we can bring in *Vande Matram*.

Dr. Karan Singh: I would certainly look into that. If I may say so, if I may be somewhat presumptuous, when this script is revised, particularly the latter part of it, I would try and myself look into it personally to see if these things cannot be put in.

A lot of heroes have been mentioned. There is a reference to Maharaja Surajmal of Bharatpur. There have been very great hereoes drawn from all parts of India. It is unfortunate we cannot get all of them involved in this one *Sone et Lumiere.*

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता : दिल्ली के लोकल लोग जो लाल किले की जेल में रहे हैं, उसमें से किसी एक का तो आना चाहिये ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : वह उसमें देखेंगे ।

Mention has been made of other *Son et Lumiere* elsewhere. Each *Son et Lumiere* costs at least Rs. 15 lakhs to put up out of which Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs is in foreign exchange. The first figure I gave of Rs. 1 lakh is only for a revision of the script. To put up the whole thing is expensive. We have surveyed other parts of India to select a few other places where *Son et Lumiere* can be put up. I want one to be put up in the far north. I may mention that we have chosen Shalimar in Kashmir, because it is so beautiful and it is a place for international tourists. We are trying to put up one there. In the south we saw two or three places. I personally think that Mahabalipuram would be a very good place, but I am told that there are some technical difficulties. The Meenakshi Sundaram Temple in Madurai may be a place where we can develop it. In the east, I would welcome, in fact, suggestions from hon. Members as to where exactly we can put that, whether it shou!d be Konarak or it should be somewhere in Calcutta or elsewhere Bengal which had a marvellous role in the national movement. The whole independence renaissance in a way revolved raund the upsurage in Bengal I would very much like to have one *Son et Lumiere* somewhere in Bengal. Perhaps, hon. Members who are particularly interested might be good enough to give their suggestions.

Shri Nath Pai: What about either Ajanta or Ellora

Dr. Karan Singh: Yes, one of those could perhaps be considered. Amber Fort in Jaipur is another possibility. Chittor is another. But several things are required before you could do it. You must have a place where

[Dr Karan Singh]

a lot of people, foreign tourists and Indian tourists go You must have a place which is easily accessible So, I am looking into this.

But, quite apart from this, the present script of the Red Fort show is going to be revised next year and I can assure hon Members that the INA marching song will definitely be in I will personally see that somewhere the *Bande Mataram* comes in because, even if it is not related, we must take advantage of the power that is inherent in those two words

Shri D C Sharma: Think of Jalia walla Bagh also

Dr. Karan Singh. As far as Netaji's voice is concerned, I would welcome extracts and we will try and see how best that can be put into it

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री के बारे म कुछ नही कहा ।

Dr Karan Singh. one point was made about Shastriji Our show at persent stops at 1947 when we achieved independence Hon Members will remember that four centuries have been compressed into 55 minutes from the time the Red Fort was built until we achieved independence in 1947 and I do not think it would be very practicable to extend it beyond 1947 because then we come into a new phase But if it is extended beyond 1947, then certainly Shastriji spoke from there and we will take the opportunity.

श्री कवर लाल गुप्ता : मुगल पीरियड के पहले की बात भी तो कुछ बतलाइये । उस को भी तो प्रकाश ध्वनि से कुछ बतलाना चाहिय । मुगल पीरियड से पहले कौरव पाण्डवो की बात भी तो उस मे कुछ होनी चाहिये ।

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहा तक सम्भव हो सकेगा, हम उस को भी देखेंगे ।

Shri S Kundu I asked one specific question You have gone to Puri and Konarak and I know you liked it immensely but you did not say anything about it

Dr Karan Singh I have not made any commitment I have just mentioned these as possible sites for new *Son et Lumiere shows* We have got our expert from Philips Holland, he is in India He has gone up to Shalimar at present We will survey the various sites and we will try our best

18.12 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, July 10, 1967/Asadha 19, 1889 (Saka)

GMGIPND—LS—1231 (ai) L.S.—12-1-68—0001